FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 238 *9 December 1983*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

PAP Reports Outcome of Sofia Pact Meeting AA 1
Report on Dzhurov Speech AA 1
[NARODNA ARMIYA 8 Dec]

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Bulgarian MBFR Delegate's Remarks Reported BB 1
[BTA]
TANJUG Reports USSR 'Interruption' of START BB 1
[Sofia]

ALBANIA

Tirana Reports 'Suspension' of START Talks B 1
Tirana Reports Ending of Warsaw Pact Meeting B 1
Soviets Pressure 'Vassals' on Missile Deployment B 1
Italian Merchant Marine Minister Arrives 8 Dec B 3
Plaka-Led Delegation Returns From Sweden 7 Dec B 3
Changes in Nation's Social Structure Noted B 3
Briefs: Envoy to Denmark Credentials; B 4
Chemical Warfare Arm Anniversary

BULGARIA

Ustinov-Led Military Delegation Begins Talks C 1
Lays Wreaths at Sofia Monuments C 1
National Assembly Delegation Visiting Britain C 1
Ludmila Zhivkova's Collected Works Hailed C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 Dec]
Zhivkov Gives Reception on Students Holiday C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal Interviewed on Results of GDR Visit D 1
Husak Sends Message to Kiprianou on UDI D 2
[Nicosia]
Husak Receives Departing Mongolian Envoy D 2
Husak Receives New PDRY Ambassador 7 Dec D 2
Rohlicek Receives Visiting U.S. Congressmen D 2
Bilak Departs for Talks in SFRY 5 Dec D 2
Jakes Receives PZPR Economic Delegation D 2
Ministry Announces New Fuel, Energy Measures D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Dec]
Slovak Deputy Premier, Minister Replaced D 2
Slovak 1983 Security Apparatus Work Assessed D 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Dec]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Stoph Speaks on 1984 Economic Plan, Missiles E 1
Joint Commission With USSR Tours Factory E 6
Herrmann, Polish PRON Group Hold Talks E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Dec]
Culture Minister Meets Syrian Ba'th Official E 7
Honecker, Stoph Message to Lao Leaders E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Dec]
Proposed Bill on 1984 Economic Plan Reported E 8
More on Proposed Plan E 10
State Council Decision on 1984 Local Elections E 11
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Dec]
Opposition to New USSR Missile Deployments E 11
[Mainz]
European Priests Protest Missiles in West Europe E 11
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Dec]
Gruenheid Appointed Glass, Ceramics Minister E 12
Appointed by Stoph E 12
Elected to Ministers Council E 12
Briefs: Trade Protocol With Laos E 12

HUNGARY

Ovari, Aczel, Szuros Leave for Moscow Meeting F 1
Case for Manpower Cuts in Industry Argued F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 30 Nov]
Soviet Friendship Societies Meet in Budapest F 3
Conference Issues Appeal F 4
MSZMP Central Committee Communique Issued F 5

POLAND

Urban Reiterates Stand on U.S. Sanctions G 1
PAP Statement on Fishing Quotas G 1
Joint PZPR-ZSL-SD Commission Discusses Elections G 2

ROMANIA

Constantin Receives Danish Trade Unionists H 1
Ceausescu Attends Meeting on Irrigation, Drainage H 1
Ceausescu Visits Agricultural Exhibition 7 Dec H 2
Consumer Cooperatives Plenum Discusses Tasks H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Sundic on Possible Shultz-Gromyko Meeting I 1
Spokesman Condemns Albanian Interference I 2
Spokesman: No Concrete Talks Yet on Pope Visit I 2
Gracanin, Swedish Army Chief Discuss Cooperation I 2
TV Shows Attendance at 22 Nov Presidium Session I 2
TV Shows Attendance at 23 Nov Presidency Session I 3
Slovenia's Setinc on National Disagreements I 3
[DELO 3 Dec]

Executive Council Discusses Economic Problems I 7
Assembly Committee Discusses Budget for 1984 I 8
[Cirkovic in POLITIKA 6 Dec]
Briefs: New Benin Ambassador; I 9
Zaire Ambassador;
Siberian Gas Pipeline Contract;
Herion Smugglers

PAP REPORTS OUTCOME OF SOFIA PACT MEETING

LD081231 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 8 Dec 83

["Meeting of Warsaw Pact Defence Ministers" -- PAP headline]

[Text] A session of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the states-parties to the Warsaw Pact, chaired by National Defence Minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov, was held in Sofia from 5 to 7 December.

The meeting was attended by the defence ministers of the Warsaw Pact states, and the supreme commander and the chief of staff of the Allied Armed Forces.

The Committee of Defence Ministers discussed issues of the practical activity of the Allied Armed Forces of the states-parties in the Warsaw Pact, with regard to the situation in Europe, in the spirit of the Prague Political Declaration of 5 January 1983 and the joint statement by the party and state leaders of the seven socialist states of 28 June 1983. The committee also adopted appropriate resolutions.

The meeting passed in a matter-of-fact atmosphere, in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

Report on Dzhurov Speech

AU091212 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 8 Dec 83 p 1

[NARODNA ARMIYA correspondent report on Army General Dobri Dzhurov's closing speech to the session of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states in Sofia on 7 December]

[Text] In his concluding speech Army General Dobri Dzhurov noted that the decisions adopted by the session will contribute toward further strengthening the Warsaw Pact states' defense capability and toward increasing the combat readiness and combat capability of both the United Armed Forces and each national army. In the course of the session's work we once again became convinced that the danger of igniting a new world war has never been as great as it is now. The main source of danger of war must be seen in world imperialism, headed by the United States, and in its shock force -- the aggressive NATO.

Under these circumstances, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov continued, it has become exceptionally urgent to maintain high vigilance and continue to increase the economic and military might of the socialist countries. It is perfectly clear to all of us that it is precisely our united military might and the high combat capability and combat readiness of the United Armed Forces which have a sobering effect on the West's reactionary forces and which force the leaders of the imperialist countries to abstain from using military force against us.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov expressed his profound conviction that, with the united efforts of all fraternal countries, the tasks springing from this session will be successfully implemented. Expressing the opinion of all those present, he conveyed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for their important work and role in cementing our defensive alliance and for the decisive contribution made by the Soviet people toward strengthening the defense capability of the Warsaw Pact states.

In conclusion, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov assured the participants in the session that the leadership of the Ministry of Defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic will take all necessary measures to fulfill the decisions of the Committee of Defense Ministers.

BULGARIAN MBFR DELEGATE'S REMARKS REPORTED

AU081441 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Vienna, Dec 8 (BTA) -- At yesterday's plenary session of the talks on the armed forces and armaments reduction in central Europe, Mr Lyubomir Shopov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, emphasized that the NATO countries persist in not giving any businesslike and constructive reply to the proposals made by the Warsau Pact states in February and June of this year. They evade discussing the main topics of the Vienna talks. The West does not show any readiness for reaching an agreement on a mutually acceptable basis.

Bulgaria's representative has stressed that as a result of the started deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries, the situation in Europe is entering a new, more dangerous stage. This evokes great alarm in peoples over the fate of peace in Europe and all over the world.

TANJUG REPORTS USSR 'INTERRUPTION' OF START

LD082152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Geneva, Dec 8 (TANJUG) -- The U.S.-USSR Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) were interrupted sine die in Geneva today, Thursday.

At the close of the fifth round of the talks, which began on Oct. 6 the Soviet side refused to fix the date for the beginning of the sixth round and announced that changes in the overall strategic situation caused by the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe compel the USSR to reconsider all problems connected with this matter.

Reaction of the U.S. side was restrained as it was a fortnight ago when negotiation on Euromissiles were interrupted. U.S. representatives solely expressed readiness to resume negotiations and proposed the beginning of February as the term for the sixth round.

By interrupting the START, which is continuation of the SALT, the USSR practically confirmed that it will freeze almost all contacts with the Reagan administration. Moscow considers that new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe change the general strategic balance not only on the old continent, but also in the world on the whole.

No START Resumption Date

AU081954 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] The fifth round of the Soviet-U.S.. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments ended at a plenary session in Geneva today. The deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, which has already begun, and the changed general strategic situation compel the Soviet Union to again reconsider all issues being discussed at these talks. Thus, the date for their resumption has not been set.

TIRANA REPORTS 'SUSPENSION' OF START TALKS

AU082004 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Quoting statements made by the American and Soviet delegations at the START talks on the so-called limitation of strategic weapons, agencies report that the talks were suspended for an indefinite period after one of the shortest meetings in their history. Rowny, the American representative, stated that nothing could be expected from the START talks if the talks regarding with Euromissiles fail. As has been announced, the talks on Euromissiles were suspended about 2 weeks ago.

TIRANA REPORTS ENDING OF WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU082101 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Agencies report that the Warsaw Pact Defense Committee meeting concluded yesterday in Sofia. A brief communique was issued, stressing that the meeting adopted appropriate measures connected with the development of the situation in Europe and that it unanimously approved the Soviet countermeasures which, as is known, include the deployment of Soviet nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe.

Meanwhile, more threats are being made in Moscow to the effect that the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe will be followed by the deployment of Soviet nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe. It is reported that in an interview given recently to the Swiss newspaper TAGESANZEIGER, Soviet General Lebedev expressed the Soviet Union's determination to escalate the arms race. The Soviet missiles, which will be deployed in the GDR and in Czechoslovakia, will compete with the Pershing II and cruise missiles, the Russian general declared, accusing the United States, as always, of seeking military superiority over the Soviet Union and of disrupting the military balance in the world. The present arsenal of 360 medium-range SS-20 missiles, the general stressed, will be increased to correspond with the number of missiles deployed by the United States and its partners.

TIRANA REPORTS USSR MILITARY DELEGATION IN SOFIA

AU082103 Tirana Domestic Servicein Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] According to BTA, a high-level Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Ustinov, minister of defense, is visiting Bulgaria. As is reported, the Soviet delegation held talks with a Bulgarian military delegation led by Defense Minister Dzhurov, in connection with bilateral military cooperation. As has been reported, the Moscow military leader also attended a meeting of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact.

SOVIETS PRESSURE 'VASSALS' ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

AU072113 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Contradictions and Soviet Diktat on Vassals"]

[Text] Considerable movement by diplomats, politicians, and military leaders is being observed in the countries of the so-called socialist community. Within a few days, the first secretary of the Czechoslovak revisionist party, Gustav Husak, visited Warsaw; Baybakov, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, went to Poland; Hungary's Janos Kadar visited Berlin; while Gromyko summoned Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski to Moscow. As if to top off all this activity, Soviet Marshals Kulikov and Ustinov went to Bulgaria to attend a high-level Warsaw Pact meeting.

All this intensive diplomatic activity within a few days, was followed by a series of statements made by various high-level Soviet leaders, first by Marshal Ogarkov, chief of staff of the Soviet Army, and then by Zamyatin, director of the Foreign Directorate of the Central Committee of the Soviet revisionist party, and by Korniyenko, deputy foreign minister, who stated that the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles in Europe is to be carried out supposedly to modernize the Soviet nuclear force, promising that this deployment will continue for some time.

The question arises: What are the reasons for this diplomatic activity? The propaganda being spread in connection with the deployment of American and Soviet missiles in Europe, and the political and military crisis in the West, which is a consequence of the intensification of the adventurous and militaristic course of the United States and the Soviet Union, has exacerbated the interimperialist contradictions, as well as centrifugal tendencies. The Soviet Union wants to make certain by all means that the political, economic, and military consequences deriving from the deployment of new missile systems in the GDR and Czechoslovakia will fall on the shoulders of the so-called fraternal countries of Eastern Europe. However, such a policy of diktat, with all its serious consequences and dangers, cannot fail to be in opposition to the will of the peoples of Eastern Europe. This entire propaganda and psychological game is intended to create the impression that this new situation and the deployment of new missile systems adopted by the Soviet Union and other countries, TASS stated recently, are of a mandatory nature.

But this is also what the leaders of U.S. imperialism are saying in Washington, blaming the Soviet Union. It is only a matter of seeking false arguments to conceal the reality. Facts prove that both the United States and the Soviet Union need to wage the arms race, which they can hold over the people. The deployment of medium-range Soviet missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia is a serious threat and a great danger not only for the peoples of these two countries but also for other peoples. To approve such measures is therefore in open contradiction to the vital interests of those freedom-loving peoples. That is why, faced with such a situation, the leaders of the so-called socialist community are seeking ways and means of smoothing over their contradictions, which have been and remain serious. One reflection of this is the failure of the high-level CEMA meeting, which should have been held during the summer and which apparently owing to differences [words indistinct].

Moscow, which is observing closely every development in Eastern Europe, is [words indistinct] and is seeking to smash all opposition with an iron fist, confronting its vassals with fait-accomplis and forcing them to implement decisions. Moscow is continually seeking to impose its diktat on the vassals. This can be seen clearly also in Andropov's 24 November PRAVDA interview, in which he demanded that the GDR and Czechoslovakia accelerate their preparations for the deployment of SS-20 missiles, as if these countries were Soviet territory. The declarations of other Soviet leaders like Marshal Kulikov and Marshal Ogarkov, too, also demand increased Soviet military presence in other countries like Poland, Bulgaria, and Hungary. This is also the essence of the current meeting of the aggressive Warsaw Pact's defense ministers. What is obvious are the interests of the Soviet social imperialists, and this cannot be concealed by the stale demagogic language of statements issued after every meeting and visit, containing cynical talk about a supposed internationalism in the relations between the Soviet and the other pact members.

The peoples of Eastern Europe are becoming increasingly aware of the great danger threatening them as a consequence of the expansionistic policies of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The peoples of Europe do not expect peace and genuine security to be achieved through the missiles of the superpowers, be they Pershing, cruise, SS-20, or any other modern American or Soviet missiles. These are being deployed in Europe solely to threaten the peoples and to keep them under the tutelage of the superpowers.

ITALIAN MERCHANT MARINE MINISTER ARRIVES 8 DEC

AU082130 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Gianuario Carta, Italian merchant marine minister, who will take part in the inauguration ceremony for the Trieste-Durres ferry service, arrived in Tirana today. He was met at the airport by Luan Babameto, minister of communications; Pajtim Ajazi, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Piro Bita, director of directorate at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Francesco Gentile, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Minister Gianuario Carta and his delegation today laid a wreath and paid homage at the Martyr's Cemetery. They were accompanied by Llambi Leka, deputy minister of communications, and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PLAKA-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SWEDEN 7 DEC

AU072013 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] The delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, which visited Sweden at the invitation of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, returned home today.

CHANGES IN NATION'S SOCIAL STRUCTURE NOTED

AU081453 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Tirana, December 8 /ATA/ From year to year, from one five year plan to another, the ranks of the working class in Albania have been on the increase and this will go on in the future. As a result of this and the major transformations carried out over the years of the peoples' power the social and class structure of the society changes continuously. It is improved in right proportions. As against 1969, the census of 1979 shows that the working class grew 35 per cent as compared with 24 per cent of the increase of the number of intelligentsia. Hence, the working class increases in a planned way, according to the concrete tasks and needs defined by the plan and which are realised every five year plan. Today, in Albania there are over 40 times more workers than before liberation, 80 per cent of the working class has been reared and educated in the years of the people's power. About 85 per cent of the workers work in the productive sphere. The data show that the workers of 20-35 years old represent 2/3 of the total number of the workers throughout the country. A powerful working class exists in Tirana District. It turns out 1/5 of the industrial production of the country and 95 per cent of the spare parts for different machineries.

The fast rate growth of the working class has made possible that the specific weight of the peasantry in the social make up of the population fall from 74.3 per cent that was in 1950 to 45 per cent in 1979. Peasantry has been an important source for the growth of the ranks of the working class. This phenomenon has nothing to do with what occurs in the bourgeois-revisionist countries, where the countryside is in decay and abandoned as a result of the bad living conditions.

A characteristic of the socialist development in Albania, is that industry and other productive activities which are linked with the state property have been extended in every corner of the country. A great number of branches of industry function there such as mines, construction enterprises, saw mills, etc. The process of the increase of the working class from the ranks of the peasantry has led to the further narrowing of the distinctions between the countryside and the city. Hence the countryside and the population living there approaches in a natural way to the mode of living in city.

People's inteligentsia created and tempered by the party makes up 13 per cent of the class structure of the society, from 10.1 per cent it was in 1950. Despite the growth of the production and the development of the economy, administrative intelligentsia has increased less, because, by applying the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the party has increased constantly the participation of the broad working masses in governing the country and strengthening the leading role of the working class for the socialist construction and consolidation of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As against 1960, the number of higher cadres has become 10 times larger. The "Enver Hoxha" automobile and tractor combine in Tirana has more higher cadres than there were engineers in the mechanical industry in 1960. In Tirana District, for instance, there are 11,000 higher cadres in various sectors and in over 30 research, scientific and designing institutions of the city.

The change of the physiognomy and the social-class structure, the increase of the specific weight of the working class in this structure, has strengthened the alliance between the working class, cooperativist peasantry and people's intelligentsia. The completely similar interests and the common goal for the complete construction of socialism have united these classes into a steel-like unity round the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO DENMARK CREDENTIALS -- Izedin Hajdino, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Denmark, presented his credentials to Queen Margarethe II on 22 November. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 22 Nov 83 AU]

CHEMICAL WARFARE ARM ANNIVERSARY -- A solemn meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Central House of the People's Army on occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Chemical Warfare Arm of the People's Army. The meeting was attended by servicemen, cadres, and veterans of this arm, and other guests. The meeting was also attended by Miti Nito and Ali Vukatana, AWP Central Committee members; Kico Mustaqi, chief of the general staff; and other comrades. Serviceman Muharrem Dyrmishi spoke about the road traveled by this arm under the party's and Comrade Enver Hoxha's leadership. Banners and scrolls were distributed to distinguished units and individuals serving in this arm. [Text] [Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 22 Nov 83 AU]

USTINOV-LED MILITARY DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS

AU081347 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 8 (BTA) -- An official and friendly visit started here today of a Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU, minister of defence of the USSR. The visit is at the invitation of the CC of the BCP and the State Council.

Today the Soviet delegation began talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army led by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence.

The talks are proceeding in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

USTINOV LAYS WREATHS AT SOFIA MONUMENTS

AU081923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] A Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet minister of defense, is paying an official visit to Bulgaria. Talks between a delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army, led by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, and the Soviet military delegation, led by Comrade Dmitriy Ustinov have begun. Comrade Dmitriy Ustinov and the members of the delegation led by him, laid wreaths at the monuments of Georgi Dimitrov, Lenin, the Unknown Soldier, and the Soviet Army.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITING BRITAIN

AU082134 Sofia BTA in English 2005 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] London, December 8 (BTA correspondent) -- The visit of the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by the vice-president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Mitko Grigorov, in Britain continues. The Bulgarian parliamentarists are in Britain at the invitation of the interparliamentary group of the British Parliament. This morning the Bulgarian delegation met a delegation of the interparliamentary group, led by the group's chairman, Mr Peter Temple-Morris. At the ensuing official talks the two sides discussed questions of the development of bilateral relations and some topical international problems. The representatives of the National Assembly were received by the speaker of the Chamber of Commons of the British Parliament, Mr Bernard Weatherill.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Mitko Grigorov, met and had talks today with the ministers of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Lady Janet-Mary Young and Mr Malcolm Rifkind. He also had meetings with the minister of the local government bodies, housing and environment, Mr Peter Jenkin, with whom he discussed questions pertaining to the local government bodies.

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA'S COLLECTED WORKS HAILED

AU061827 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 5 December 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word book review by poet Lyubomir Levchev entitled "Legacy of Fire," devoted to the issue of three volumes of Lyudmila Zhivkova's collected articles, reports, and speeches which were published in May 1983.

Poet Levchev dwells in particular upon the importance of Lyudmila Zhivkova's collected works as testimonies of her "idealism" and her "struggle for peace and socialism, for creativity and beauty in the spirit of the April line."

Levchev points out that "Lyudmila Zhivkova's works and their topical character are undoubtedly based on her talent and skill of understanding and defining things in their historical and philosophical context, in her capacity of coordinating the present, future, and past."

Lyubomir Levchev further divides Lyudmila Zhivkova's works into the three main and basic principles which she is reputed to have pursued all her life, namely, harmony, creativity and beauty. In dealing with her contribution to the development of these principles in Bulgarian cultural life and in youth education, Levchev repeatedly emphasizes Lyudmila Zhivkova's loyalty to Marxism-Leninsim by citing her in this context: "Esthetical education is not a purpose in itself," she used to say, according to Levchev, "but it is directly connected with and subjected to communist education."

In this connection Levchev further cites Lyudmila Zhivkova's speech at the opening of the Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Writers in which she emphasized the importance of "Marxist-Leninist cultural policy" and points out the following: "It is a gratifying fact that the majority, the truly overwhelming majority of our intelligentsia wholeheartely and with full conviction supports, accepts, and actively implements this policy."

Levchev praises Lyudmila Zhivkova's personal virtues, especially her selfless devotion to her work and to the cause of socialist culture, her rejection of "subjectivism," narrowmindedness, and selfishness. He also points out Zhivkova's loyalty to the Soviet Union in the following passage. "Lyudmila Zhivkova has devoted numerous pages of her works with sincere admiration and respect to the historical deeds of the Soviet people and of the Leninist party, which accomplished the Great Socialist October Revolution. She considered the invaluable experience of Soviet culture as a constant and supreme lesson of heroism through which common working people can achieve the summit of human perfection." Levchev characterizes Lyudmila Zhivkova as a "true heroine of our epoch" adding that there are "ideas in her works which the human mind and heart will perceive only in later years. Lyudmila Zhivkova's works carry a tremendous potential of ideas for the future." This, according to Levchev, applies in particular to her theories about beauty.

The last passage of the review mainly deals with Lyudmila Zhivkova's contribution to contemporary Bulgarian national culture. Levchev states as follows in this context: "Lyudmila Zhivkova's works will always shine as a symbol of the spirit permeating a glorious decade in the Bulgarian people's life -- the spirit of the seventies in our revolutionary century. This was an epoch of a comprehensive creative spirit of a mature socailist society in our country which made the world speak about our new 'golden century' and about a 'Bulgarian miracle.'" Further elaborating on the glorious seventies Levchev adds: "This was the epoch when in celebrating their 1,300th anniversary the Bulgarian people not only demonstrated forgotten masterpieces of a great historical signficance to the world, from the golden genius of the Thracians to the Renaissance humanism of the icon painters, but also became aware of their own value as a socialist nation and of the lessons learned in past experience."

After stressing that all these ideas were embodied by Lyudmila Zhivkova herself and are reflected in her works Lyubomir Levchev closes his review in the following words: "It is difficult but necessary to work unrelentingly, with selfless devotion, just like Lyudmila Zhivkova, in order to further assert and develop achievements and in order to implement her bold plans for the future, in order to reach the dreams shining in Lyudmila Zhivkova's legacy.

This is a fiery legacy for the present-day and future generations of Bulgarian Communists and for our entire people!

"The conscientious compilation, editing, and publication of these three volumes represents a modest but convincing example of how to act in the spirit of this remarkable daughter of April Bulgaria."

ZHIVKOV GIVES RECEPTION ON STUDENTS HOLIDAY

AU072106 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has given a reception at the Boyana residence in Sofia for students, deans, and professors of the higher educational establishments on the occasion of the day of the Bulgarian student youth. Present were Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council.

After conveying most cordial greetings to the Bulgarian students on the occasion of their holiday, Comrade Todor Zhivkov wished them further great successes in mastering scientific knowledge and in their future work. He expressed confidence that they will mature as ideologically-oriented and highly educated personalities and as worthy builders of a developed socialist society.

Maria Radoslavova, a student of the Kliment Okhridski Sofia University replied to the greetings and said that the Bulgarian students in the future will continue to spare no efforts for the flourishing of the motherland and will fulfill their duty of responsibility to society.

The reception was held in a particularly cordial atmosphere.

STROUGAL INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF GDR VISIT

LD071947 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1650 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today returned from a friendly working visit in the GDR. He was there at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers. He was accompanied by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; and Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

During the friendly working visit to the GDR, Comrade Strougal gave an interview to Czechoslovak journalists in Berlin. Czechoslovak Radio was represented by its Berlin correspondent, Jindrich Malota:

[Begin recording] [Malota] Comrade Premier, I would like to know what new stimuli for the further development of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the GDR resulted from your talks with Comrade Stoph.

[St ugal] I would say that this was a continuation of the talks that had been started here in Berlin in 1982 between Comrades Honecker and Husak. Those talks continued at summit level in Prague.

Naturally, we are discussing these things in detail. The directions of cooperation, above all in the economic and scientific-technological sphere, are being approached in a new way, from basic research to final use, final production.

This involves basic long-term structures, especially electronics, microelectronics, electronic equipment for shaping machines, and cooperation in the sphere of large machinery for mining. We have particularly emphasized the questions of production of consumer goods for high quality which is -- so to speak -- convertible -- i.e. can be used in both our countries, on the markets of the socialist countries, capitalist countries, and developing countries.

There are many themes which we especially discussed during our talks -- and now, perhaps, they will be realized in production-economic units and enterprises. This concerns not only the 1984-1985 period, but also the time after and it should help to achieve a broader dynamism of mutual exchange of goods.

[Malota] The agenda of your talks also included the topical questions of the international situation. What was the most important theme?

[Strougal] Naturally, the GDR and Czechoslovakia have a specific position in the new measures, particularly regarding the siting of operational-tactical missiles. We are accelerating this work in view of the deploymentof missiles in Western Europe. But this concerns not only the siting of missiles, but also strengthening the general defense capability because we want to maintain balance both in classical and in nuclear weapons.

Naturally, our measures are closely linked with the measures announced by Comrade Andropov on 24 November. We are not only talking about military measures. We have clearly said that it is necessary to express -- in the political and diplomatic sphere and in the sphere of contacts between states -- that there exists a new situation here which has burdened these relations and, of course, this cannot be without impact on this sphere, especially regarding contacts with those countries where missiles have been sited, in Great Britain, the FRG and Italy. [end recording]

HUSAK SENDS MESSAGE TO KIPRIANOU ON UDI

NC061251 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] The government spokesman has announced details of Czechoslovak President Husak's personal message which was handed to President Kiprianou yesterday by the Czechoslovak ambassador. Husak mentions that he agrees with President Kiprianou that the Turkish action for the declaration of a state is contrary to the UN resolutions and Charter, international treaties, and rules of international law. This secessionist action, the Czechoslovak president stresses in his message, undermines the foundations of a just solution of the Cyprus issue and dangerously aggravates the situation in the eastern Mediterranean. The message also stresses that Czechoslovakia's position is immutable and based on principles. Czechoslovakia, President Husak stresses, supports an independent, sovereign, united, nonaligned and territorially integral Cyprus and unequivocally rejects and violation of these principles.

HUSAK RECEIVES DEPARTING MONGOLIAN ENVOY

LD071731 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today Otdziyn Dorj, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic in Czechoslovakia in connection with the termination of his tour of duty. He presented to the ambassador the Czechoslovak Order of the White Lion second class which has been awarded to him for his personal contribution to strengthening friendship and developing all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Mongolia. During their conversation, the president of the republic thanked the Mongolian ambassador for his meritorious activity through which, during the period of his stay in Czechoslovakia, he contributed to deepening the contacts between the two countries, and wished him many successes in his further work.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW PDRY AMBASSADOR 7 DEC

LD072228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, today received Taha Ahmed Ghanim, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. During a cordial conversation, they noted that relations between the two countries have been developing in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation signed at the conclusion of the talks between party and state delegations in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in September 1981, and correspond to the interests of the peoples of both countries as well as to strengthening peace in the world. Also present at the ceremony were Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President of the republic.

ROHLICEK RECEIVES VISITING U.S. CONGRESSMEN

LD022337 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Federal Vice Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, received in Prague today a group of members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, who are on a visit in Czechoslovakia, headed by Sam Gibbons, chairman of the Subcommittee for Trade.

Particular attention was devoted to the current state of relations between the two countries, in particular as regards economic contacts and prerequisites for their development. The federal vice premier confirmed our country's interest in the expansion of cooperation based on equality and mutual advantages, provided that the American side removes existing obstacles such as customs discrimination and other measures, which are preventing the development of Czechoslovak-American economic relations to a level Czechoslovakia enjoys with other advanced capitalist states.

BILAK DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN SFRY 5 DEC

LD051143 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today left by air for a working visit to the SFRY. In the course of talks with officials of the LCY he will be exchanging views on mutual cooperation between both parties and countries, and on current questions of the international situation. At Ruzyne Airport, Comrade Bilak was seen off by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

JAKES RECEIVES PZPR ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD061122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, yesterday received a PZPR Central Committee delegation headed by Stanislaw Gebala, the head of its Economic Department. In a friendly discussion he informed the visitors about the results to date in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress concerning the economy. The delegation of the PZPR Central Committee in Czechoslovakia is familiarizing itself with the party methods of managing economic processes and questions related to improving the planned management of the national economy.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW FUEL, ENERGY MEASURES

AU062000 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] (CTK) The Federal Ministry of Fuel and Power (FMPE) announces that electric power consumption for small consumers that are socialist organizations has been set for the year 1984 to coincide with their real consumption in 1983; the decision is based on the statewide fuel and power balances and is in keeping with the FMPE's public notice No 171/82 in the Legal Register on basic conditions for electric power deliveries and notice No 172/82 in the Legal Register on the basic conditions for deliveries of heating gases, crude oil, and gasoline. Consumption over and above the 1983 limit is not included in the calculation of the new limit. The consumption limit for small consumers of gas for heating that are socialist organizations is set for 1984 to coincide 100 percent with their real consumption during the annual billed period concluded during the year 1983.

SLOVAK DEPUTY PREMIER, MINISTER REPLACED

LD081457 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] At today's meeting the Slovak National Council Presidium recalled Jan Gregor from the post of Slovak deputy premier and Dezider Krocsany from the post of minister of labor and social affairs.

It nominated Jaroslav Kansky as Slovak deputy premier and entrusted Kazimir Nagy with the leadership of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

The newly-nominated members of the Slovak Government -- Jaroslav Kansky and Kazimir Nagy -- have taken the pledge prescribed by the Constitution before Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council.

SLOVAK 1983 SECURITY APPARATUS WORK ASSESSED

AU062145 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Dec 83 p 2

[Excerpts] Bratislava (CTK) -- A Slovakia-wide meeting of service and party functionaries of the National Security Corps was held in Bratislava yesterday [1 Dec]. The meeting, which was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, analyzed developments in the sphere of crime and the work of the security apparatus of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] in 1983.

In the main report, SSR Minister of Interior Stefan Lazar noted that following 2 consecutive years in which the crime rate stabilized, this year a partial increase in the number of punishable offenses and misdemeanors in the SSR occurred. The only exception was in Bratislava, were crime decreased by 6.6 percent.

Comrade Stefan Lazar also noted that the share of workers responsible for socialist property in exposing economic offenses is low.

The meeting was also addressed by Comrade Jozef Lenart. He said that the CPCZ and our entire society value the fact that the corps serves with dedication and commitment the interests of the workers class and cooperative farmers, the cause of socialism and proletarian internationalism. The ranks of the corps have produced qualified and experienced cadres in the sphere of management, organization of work, control, and individual special disciplines. The National Security Corps enjoys the trust of our citizen and has a natural authority with them.

STOPH SPEAKS ON 1984 ECONOMIC PLAN, MISSILES

LD082003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1155 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (ADN) -- According to Prime Minister Willi Stoph, in 1984, too, the GDR will achieve the growth in economic performance necessary to pursue the proven course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy. Moving the bill on the 1984 economic plan in the People's Chamber today, he said that the tasks for further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR set out in the document "are most closely linked with the policy of our state, which aims to safeguard peace."

Side by side with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries the GDR will make a fitting response to all attacks on socialism and peace, Stoph stressed. "In accordance with the agreements between the Government of the GDR and the Government of the USSR -- and as announced in the well-known statement by the National Defense Council -- preparations for deployment of missile complexes of operational-tactical purpose have beg begun.

Everywhere in the GDR, Stoph said, the decisions of the recent SED Central Committee meeting, and especially Erich Honecker's speech, have met with a strong response. " "People in town and country have taken the conscious decision to strengthen socialism more than ever and to safeguard and defend peace," Stoph stressed. "The realistic nature of the high goals of the economic plan derive from the results achieved so far in adjusting our economy to the course of intensively expanded reproduction. Plan fulfillment to date in 1983 made this clear.

For example, by 30 November industrial goods production in the economy had risen by 4 percent over the equivalent period last year. New production in industry had risen by 6.6 percent and labor productivity by 5.8 percent. A reduction of over 7 percent in the specific consumption of economically important energy sources and raw materials and materials has again been achieved. "There facts are irrefutable evidence that the socialist planned economy is proving its ability to react rapidly and effectively to changing reproduction conditions and to tackle new and higher tasks boldly."

The 1984 draft plan was worked out in the course of a very broad and constructive discussion in the work teams. The plan tasks, which are realistic and have attainable targets, must, following ratification by the People's Chamber, be completely outlined in the enterprises.

Every worker must be briefed exactly on the tasks he must solve. "This is living democracy, the exercise of power by the working people only possible under socialism. Everyone here knows that high performances benefit both society and each individual," Stoph stressed.

"We are living at a time in which the international situation has sharpened alarmingly," Willi Stoph continued. "With the approval of deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in the FRG by a majority of the Bundestag, against the overwhelming majority of the people of the FRG, a new situation has arisen. The representatives of the present government parties in the FRG have assumed a grave responsibility. This is a step with far reaching implications which endangers not only the future of Europe but all mankind. It is aimed at achieving military superiority and making possible the implementation of the criminal concept of a nuclear first strike."

"The deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe thrusts the world into a new round of the arms race and simultaneously increases the danger of war.

Today Europe faces the danger of being misused as the detonator of a global nuclear war. The United States' brutal aggression against the small sovereign island state of Grenada, which also caused revulusion and indignation in our republic, shows what the peoples can expect from such plans for world domination.

We also protest against the United States' latest barbaric act of aggression in Lebanon. The raids by the U.S. Air Force, in violation of international law, are part of a military operation coordinated by the United States and Israel which aims at conquest.

The GDR strongly condemns U.S. armed interference in Lebanon and its aggressive actions against Syria and proclaims its solidarity with the peoples of Lebanon, Syria, and the other Arab countries in their just struggle for independence and territorial integrity."

Stoph continued: "It continues to be the priority goal of GDR foreign and security policy to contribute toward seeing that a nuclear inferno is prevented and world peace safeguarded. This includes speeding up the preparatory work for deployment of longer-range operational-tactical missiles on GDR territory, which are necessary in the interests of maintaining the approximate military-strategic balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact states. These measures were forced upon us by the imperialists. Our people understand these measures because they are unavoidable for the preservation and defense of peace.

In the interest of life and security the Soviet Union and the socialist community will never allow the most aggressive circles of imperialism to achieve military superiority. The countermeasures of the USSR and its allies will take place strictly within the framework dictated by the actions of the NATO countries."

The international response to Yuriy Andropov's statement shows that at this critical hour the peoples are placing their hopes chiefly in the USSR and its consistent peace policy.

"A halt to the deployment and the removal of the U.S. missile systems already deployed would stop the nuclear arms spiral. The restoration of the earlier situation would again clear the way for a negotiated solution on the basis of the far-reaching accomodation showed by the USSR," Willi Stoph said.

"The socialist states oppose a balance of terror, which is propagated by the NATO strategists as a cloak for their arms buildup. The socialist states are striving, rather, for military balance at the lowest possible level with the observance of the principle of equality and equal security. Alongside the socialist fraternal states the GDR is continuing to support radical measures in arms control and disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere and also with regard to all other types of weapons. The peace and detente proposals made by the socialist states in Prague and Moscow point to a viable way out of the present dangers. They make possible a return in international developments to calmer and healthy channels."

The GDR attaches particular importance to the Stockholm conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe. In the present international situation the power and the peace policy of the community of socialist states are clearly a main factor of peace and stability in the world, Stoph stressed. Alongside its allies the GDR will continue to work for the all-round strengthening of the socialist community of states, for the deepening of cooperation and the enhancement of its efficiency both within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA.

"In its relations with the capitalist states the GDR remains prepared to support every step and to examine every constructive idea which is apt to defuse the aggravated situation and bring us closer to a lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world," Willi Stoph stressed. "The extensive cooperation between the GDR and Austria shows what positive results are possible when states with differing social systems pursue common interest in the fundamental questions of our time on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act. We advocate political dialogue with all those who, aware of their responsibility for the fate of their peoples and mankind, are prepared for a coalition of reason."

Willi Stoph continued: "In the interests of peace and peaceful coexistence the GDR has tried everything in its relations with the FRG to persuade the responsible political forces there to reconsider their attitude toward the implementation of the NATO missile decision. The GDR has also pointed to the possible negative effects of missile deployment on relations between the two German states." Erich Honecker has personally repeated the appeal to Federal Chancellor Kohl to live up to the responsibility borne by both states that war must never again start from German soil.

"Unfortunately, we must note that the FRG Government is persisting with the dangerous course of a nuclear arms buildup. It must now bear its share of responsibility for the aggravation of the situation, with all the consequences resulting from this. With its 'yes' to deployment of the new nuclear first-strike weapons on its territory the FRG Government has inflicted grave harm on the European system of treaties, including the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG. The GDR advocates limiting the damage as much as possible."

"Our policy is determined by the endeavor to observe and to flesh out the European system of treaties, including the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG. But here accout must also be taken of a policy by the other side which runs counter to these treaties and thus to the interests of the two German states and the security of Europe.

"We strongly recall the fact that respect for the independence of the two states' internal and external affairs is anchored in the basic treaty. That is why we take this opportunity to repeat our demand that there be no interference of any kind by the FRG in our internal affairs and in the GDR's relations with third states. We adhere unswervingly to our following position: We will continue in the future to conduct a dialogue with those politically responsible in the FRG and will cooperate with all those forces which take account of the realities and which are guided by reason and good will. At the same time a decisive rebuff will be administered as previously to the practices of the anticommunist crusade hysteria and revanchist strivings."

Referring to the 1984 draft economic plan, Willi Stoph said that this once again provides for a high degree of dyanmism. "The main figures, such as growth of national income by 4.4 percent, industrial goods production within the industrial ministries' sector by 4.2 percent, net production by 8 percent and foreign trade turnover by 5 percent make this clear. For the first time we are undertaking to increase the produced national income more quickly than industrial goods production. This shows that reducing the input consumption is becoming a major factor for growth and efficiency." This integrated task-setting corresponds both with the economy's internal requirements and with the objective conditions of external economic relations.

The economic efficiency of science and technology is to be considerably accelerated. In the industrial ministries' sector labor productivity is to be increased on the basis of net production by 7.3 percent. It is planned to reduce prime costs by 2.9 percent.

The planned growth in production is to be achieved next year too, using fewer energy resources, raw materials and material in absolute terms. Specific consumption is to drop by 7.5 percent. The major elements of the 1984 plan also include an increase in foreign trade.

The plan contains the first steps envisaged in the far-reaching agreement concluded by Erich Honecker and Yuriy Andropov on economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR up until 1990 and beyond. The GDR also attributes prime importance to the development of socialist economic integration.

The GDR is expanding economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries in a planned manner. Efforts are also being made to develop further trade, economic, and scientific-technical relations with capitalist industrial countries that are prepared for this cooperation under conditions of equality and mutual advantage.

In this connection Willi Stoph stressed that the further development of the product structure is of extreme importance for GDR production which is saleable and capable of earning foreign exchange for export both to the socialist countries and the states of the nonsocialist economic area.

He then dealt in greater detail with some major aspects of the economic plan.

Willi Stoph stressed the crucial significance of scientific-technical progress for the GDR's economic development. The struggle for top performances must be intensified, and everywhere an atmosphere of creative intolerance must be established for the purpose of removing existing shortfalls from international standards. Priority must be given to increasing product turnover, Stoph said. In 1984, for example, newly developed products worth almost M69 billion will be produced which is an important step toward improving the production and export structure of industry.

"The improvement of our production structure requires the new and further development of products, the need for which it has not been possible hitherto to cover sufficiently or which is developing at a rapid rate. Key points here are highly-processed chemical and metallurgical products, components for microelectronics and robot construction and other products," Willi Stoph stated. In the future, too, great attention will be paid to the rational use of manpower. "The economies in working time and jobs connected with this benefit the whole of society and every individual. With us rationalization is not connected with unemployment as it is under capitalism. In our republic no working person needs to worry about having a job," Stoph stressed.

Because of the high targets, significant forces and means will be used for the development and promotion of scientific-technical work in 1984, too. In all, some M10.5 billion is to be used for research and development in 1984. This corresponds to virtually 5 percent of the produced national income.

Willi Stoph said that the ensuring of the material-technology base of the economy is of fundamental importance for raising the eocnomy's output. The main emphasis is on greater domestic production of raw materials, the increased use of secondary raw materials, the increased refinement of raw materials and materials, and on greater economy in consumption of energy and materials. Hence, in the whole economy, energy and material consumption have to be further reduced. Thus next year -- by comparison with the specific consumption of the year 1983 -- 16 million metric tons of raw lignite are to be saved.

The 1984 plan is based on the assumption that higher production targets will be reached without a growth in primary energy consumption. It is envisaged that next year 283 million metric tons of raw lignite will be mined.

In 1984 we will be redoubling our efforts in the exploitation of secondary energy. The plan provides that the use of this source of energy will be used to an extent equivalent to 2 million metric tons of raw lignite. It can no longer be overlooked that there are important reserves in the better inclusion and exploitation of secondary raw materials. In 1984 some M400 million is to be used to make possible the recovery of such raw materials for the raw materials cycle, Willi Stoph said.

On investment policy, Willi Stoph said: "What matters generally is to use these investments in order to preserve the materials-technology basis created in the past, to modernize it, and to enhance capacity. We must use the means available to organize a new boost to rationalization, primarily through the more intensive use of fixed assests. Growing work productivity must go hand in hand with more favorable working and living conditions. In the 1984 economic plan a total M49 billion will be made available for investment. Of this sum M26.6 billion is to be used in industry."

In the economic plan for 1984, the speaker continued, growing demands will be made on the sectors relating to consumer goods production to improve supplies to the population and to supply the growing export market. The supply of finished industrial products to the people is to increase by 4.3 percent. Particular importance will be attached to significantly expanding production of those industrial consumer goods which are distinguished by good quality, high utility value, and attractive designs, and which the people want to buy. It is planned that the production of innovative products will increase by 16.1 percent by comparison with this year. Also, those combines which make producer goods should increase the share of consumer goods in their overall production more quickly in order to broaden the range of products available.

Speaking about the centrally controlled building sector, the prime minister said that production is to be raised by 2.1 percent. The home building program will be consistently continued next year as the heart of social policy. "The plan provides for the completion of 197,220 apartments by building and modernization and thus for the improvement of living conditions of more than half a million citizens," Willi Stoph said.

Stoph said that the main task in agriculture is further raising the yield per hectare and the output of the animal stock. Crop proudction is to be raised by 8.4 percent and production of fattened cattle by 5.1 percent in 1984. Science and technology must be used to an ever greater extend in the countryside in order to open further reserves and to significantly reduce production input, particularly of feedstuffs. In the future agricultural production by individuals in rural households will also be promoted.

The most important factor for securing the agricultural targets in the 1984 plan is to overcome unjustifiable differences in levels of output between the cooperatives, LPG'S and the state-owned farms by means of output comparisons, the prime minister stressed. Cooperation in crop and livestock production is to be further deepened and the interrelations between soil-plant-livestock-soil are to be organized more efficiently within the framework of a unified agricultural reproduction process. The new agricultural prices which will take effect on 1 January 1984 will effectively promote increases in production and lower costs. Retail prices for food remain stable, Stoph said in this connection.

The agricultural price reform was one of the most radical political and economic measures in the history of GDR agriculture.

"The tasks for the economic safeguarding of the country's defense and internal security and order are a firm part of the 1984 economic plan," said Willi Stoph. Thus, in view of the unprecedented increase of the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism and the danger of war arising from this, we are taking into account the need to further strengthen the defense readiness of our socialist state in the alliance with the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact. Our economic performance is an important material basis for militarily securing socialism and peace. Thus it is the lofty duty of state bodies, combines, factories, cooperatives, and institutions to do all that is necessary for the further economic strengthening of our socialist state and on this basis to conscientiously accomplish the tasks necessary for the economic safeguarding of the country's defense."

The plan is also aimed at safeguarding the material and cultural standard of living of the GDR people and at gradually developing it in line with the economic growth rate envisaged by the plan. "Surely we need not prove that this will require enormous efforts in view of the aggravation of the international situation," Willi Stoph said. Also, in 1984, in the GDR every citizen's basic constitutional right to work will be ensured. "Full employment is and remains a social achievement guaranteed by our socialist state."

Next year we will be faced again with the task of ensuring the stable supply of basic necessities for the people and of producing industrial consumer goods that meet the varied demands of the population. Just as retail trade turnover has risen, the net income of the people is to raised by 2.2 percent by comparison with 1983.

"Social security and protection for all citizens are fundamental to the nature of our socialist society," the prime minister stressed. "To this end more money from the social revenue of the state will be used in 1984 also. In all, some M76.4 billion will be made available to continue our policy of stable consumer prices for basic goods, lower rents and costs for services and transport, for health care and for meeting the social and cultural needs of the people." Comprehensive funding has been planned for the preservation, modernization, and creation of educational institutions, health and social welfare institutions, and for culture and sport. Either a training place or a job is guaranteed for everyone of the 180,000 school graduates and 215,000 young skilled workers next year, Stoph stressed.

In conclusion the prime minister said that the coordinated work of all state bodies is increasing in importance. The main priority in this is to find the economically most productive solutions and to create the best conditions for the comprehensive fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1984 plan. He is sure that all of those forces united in the GDR National Front will contribute to the successful solution of the tasks facing us.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH USSR TOURS FACTORY

LD082204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Weimar, 8 Dec (ADN) -- Today's discussions at the 33d session of the GDR-USSR commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation were devoted to proposals and measures relating to how the Weimar-Werk agricultural machinery factory (Erfurt Bezirk) can meet the Soviet Union's needs even better than previously, on the basis of the 1980 ministerial agreement on specialization and cooperation in agricultural machinery production.

The head of the Soviet Government delegation, Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other members of the commission toured Weimar-Werk, where machinery for the planting, harvesting, and processing of agricultural products is developed and produced, in order to see something of the cooperation between the two countries in agricultural machinery production.

In line with agreements at the highest level, the GDR is contributing to implementation of the USSR's food program, for example by the export of machinery for the agriculture and food sector. Weimer-Werk is responsible for supplying potato-harvesting and processing machinery to the Soviet Union. In the last 25 years the works has supplied' a total of 39,000 potato-harvesting machines to our trading partners.

Leonid Kostandov and other members of the commission also visited the Buchenwald national memorial today.

HERRMANN, POLISH PRON GROUP HOLD TALKS

AU072119 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Dec 83 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ND) -- At the invitation of Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, a delegation of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) headed by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy chairman of PRON, arrived in Berlin on Monday.

In the morning the delegation met for a talk with Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the National Council of the GDR National Front. Proceeding from the agreements between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw and Berlin, the talk concentrated on topical questions of the domestic and foreign policies of the two states, particularly experiences in the field of the alliance policy. They also discussed preparations for the 35th anniversary of the GDR and the 40th anniversary of the PPR.

On the same day the political talks in the National Council of the GDR National Front were started. Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council, discussed the trustful cooperation of the parties and mass organizations of the citizens of all classes and strata within the framework of the National Front for the benefit of the people. The partners in the talk assessed the deepening of cooperation between the socialist people's movements as being of great value for the citizens of the two countries. They stressed the exchange of experiences and views is of great use for the further development of close relations.

Earlier the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front hosted a dinner in honor of the PRON delegation in which Paul Verner, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the SED, participated.

CULTURE MINISTER MEETS SYRIAN BA'TH OFFICIAL

LD081831 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1107 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Damascus, 8 Dec (ADN) -- During a friendly talk with 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, in Damascus today Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of Culture, expressed the GDR's deep concern in view of the escalating, aggressive intrigues of U.S. imperialism and Israel against the Arab peoples and above all against Syria. He paid tribute to Syria's principled approach and resolve in its opposition to the plans of Washington and Tel Aviv to impose their military and political diktat on the Near East region.

'Abdallah al-Ahmar paid tribute to the GDR's diverse efforts to preserve world peace and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. He condemned the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles that has begun in West Europe.

HONECKER, STOPH MESSAGE TO LAO LEADERS

AU061305 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, have addressed the following telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly:

Distinguished comrades:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR People's Chamber, State Council, Council of Ministers, and people, as well as on our own behalf, we convey to you, the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and to the entire Lao people sincere congratulations and fraternal greetings on the eighth anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Since the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic the Lao working people have undertaken great efforts in overcoming the difficult heritage of colonial opperation and imperial aggression as well as in protecting revolutionary gains.

The decisions of the Third LPRP Congress are being implemented with particularly great vigor. Thanks to the important successes achieved in the gradual establishment of the material foundations of socialism, as well as to the consistent foreign policy aimed at peace, stability, and cooperation, the high international prestige of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is growing.

The fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples are developing successfully on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Rest assured that the GDR will in the future also undertake everything possible to further develop the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of 22 September 1982 in order to deepen and expand these close relations for the benefit of the peoples of the two states and in the interest of consolidating the positions of peace and socialism.

Dear Comrades, we wish you new successes, best health, and creative vigor in your responsible activities.

PROPOSED BILL ON 1984 ECONOMIC PLAN REPORTED

LD081515 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1046 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (ADN) -- By increasing national income by 4.4 percent over 1983, the GDR will continue its economic course based on growth, stability, and dynamics next year. According to the 1984 economic plan bill before the People's Chamber, this growth is to be achieved in conjunction with a further drop in production input. The bill estimates an increase in next year's industrial production of 3.6 percent, and for centrally-controlled industry, 4.2 percent. Net industrial production is to increase even more quickly with a growth of 8 percent. To achieve this a 7.3 percent increase in industrial labor productivity is planned, calculated on the basis of net production. For 1984, M49 billion worth of investments is planned.

In accordance with the unity of economic and social policy, a 2.2 percent increase in personal net income is planned, with a parallel increase in retail trade turnover of 2.2 percent. The bill estimates an increase in GDR foreign trade turnover of five percent.

Regarding overall economic statistics for 1984, the bill states: "The increase in performance is to be guaranteed by accelerating scientific-technological progress and applying it on a broad economic basis; by further increasing labor productivity; considerably improving energy and material savings and processing the available energy sources, raw materials and materials to the highest possible degree; as well as utilizing them rationally and effectively. On this basis, the cost-benefit ratio is to be noticeably improv-improved.

The effectiveness of science and technology on the economy is to be noticeably increased. "By purposefully concentrating forces and means and making better use of the workers' intellectual-creative potential, the economically decisive innovation processes -- such as introducing micro-electronics and the gradual modernization of entire production lines by introducing industrial robots, as well as processing the available raw materials and materials to a higher degree in all stages of production -- are to be implemented as a priority," states the bill.

Furthermore, the goal is to achieve a noticeable drop in production input. The planned goals for economic performance development in 1984 are to be achieved with the same, and in some cases fewer, energy, material, and raw material resources, and a substantial increase in production over 1983 is to be achieved.

Investment of M49 billion is to be made in economically important tasks. The domestic manufacture of specific devices to rationalize industrial production is to increase by 25 percent, and the number of industrial robots used in the GDR is to increase by 11,700.

The GDR construction industry is to increase its 1984 production by 2.1 percent over 1983. For the housing industry, this means the completion of another 197,220 apartments, including 117,570 new ones and 79,650 modernized ones. M22 billion are budgeted for housing construction and the housing industry and to insure low rents.

GDR agriculture, forestry and the food industry are to increase their performance over last year by 0.6 percent. In agriculture, the available forces and resources are to be concentrated on increasing animal stocks and yields per hectare and on reducing losses, while further intensifying cooperation between crop cultivation and livestock production, says the bill. The estimated grain production of 10.5 million metric tons is based on a yield of 4.5 metric tons per hectare.

The bill describes the intensification of cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries as a basic condition for stable and dynamic economic development in the GDR. The main areas for specialization and cooperation with the USSR are cooperation in science and technology, securing stable and long-term supplies of raw materials and fuels, and developing an effective production structure, as well as increasing the GDR's export capability. Economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries is to be continued consistently. Exports and imports should be combined -- to benefit both sides -- with scientific-technological cooperation, the training of cadres, advisory work, advice on utilization, and after-sales service.

The GDR is striving to further develop trade and economic relations and scientific-technological relations with all capitalist industrial states that are prepared to do so under the conditions of equality and equal advantage.

In connection with the planned 2.2 percent increase in net personal income, the bill states that workers' and employees' earned incomes are to be further increased on the basis of the productivity-based wages policy.

Services for the people from public resources -- in continuation of the policy of stable consumer prices for basic commodity goods and for rents, charges, and services, for health care and for meeting social and intellectual-cultural needs -- are to be increased in 1984 to M76.4 billion.

In education, the bill provides for the new construction or reconstruction of 2,700 classrooms, 25,100 places in nursery schools and 155 school sports halls. In 1984, 180,000 non-graduates are to go on to vocational training to be trained as qualified skilled labor. At universities and colleges, 76,500 students are to begin their studies. In this sector, 1,670 additional places are to be created, as well as 2,000 dormitory places.

The population's medical and social care is to be purposefully improved, says the bill. The main areas are the further development of outpatient and inpatient medical care, particularly in large towns and industrial centers, and the further improvement of preventive medical health protection.

The trade unions holiday service is to be further expanded through the planned reconstruction and modernization of existing establishments. Altogether 5 million vacations are to be offered by the trade unions and factories next year.

The bill states in conclusion that the high-quality implementation of the 1984 economic plan tasks is the prerequisite for the continued implementation of the unified economic and social policy. The GDR workers are thus making an important contribution to consolidating the international positions of socialism, to preserving peace, the detente and disarmament and to improving the political climate in the world.

More on Proposed Plan

LD081751 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1056 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- In the 1984 plan year GDR state expenditure will amount to M231 billion. According to the budget bill presented to the People's Chamber today revenue will cover this expenditure and exceed it by M120 million. Some M21.5 billion appears in the balance sheet as expenditure and receipts in the funds of the publicly-owned economy which are formed from profits.

With more than M165 billion the publicly-owned and the cooperative sectors of the economy provide the bulk of the financing of the state budget. Some M85 billion also returns to them. One of the most important items of expenditure in 1984 will again be the social funds for the safeguarding and progressive raising of the living standard of the GDR population, amounting to more than M76 billion. The state will also spend a further M31 billion on social insurance and other services. The expenditure and revenue of Berlin and the 14 bezirke amount to M 46 billion (Berlin: M4.8 billion). The bill provides for defense expenditure by the GDR in 1984 of some M12.2 billion.

The bill provides for more than M33 billion to support stable prices for basic goods and fares for the population.

Considerable expenditure is planned for the health and social services (M11.6 billion), housing construction and the provision and organization of housing (M11.1 billion), education (M8.2 billion), higher and vocational education (M2.5 billion), and culture (M1.8 billion).

The budget funds allocated to the administration of justice and to safeguarding the GDR state border amount to M4.7 billion. For maintenance of means of transportation M3.5 billion has been allowed.

STATE COUNCIL DECISION ON 1984 LOCAL ELECTIONS

AU071816 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Dec 83 p 1

["GDR State Council Decision on Holding of Elections to Kreis Assemblies, Town Assemblies, Town District Assemblies, and Community Assemblies in 1984"]

[Text] On the proposal of the SED Central Committee, elections to the kreis assemblies, town assemblies, town district assemblies, and community assemblies are called for 1984 in accordance with Article 72 of the GDR Constitution and Section 6 of the law of 24 June 1976 on the elections to people's representations of the GDR -- the electoral law -- (Law Gazette I, No 22, page 301) as revised by the amending law of 28 June 1979 (Law Gazette I, No 17 17, page 139)

The date of the election was fixed for 6 May 1984.

Berlin, 5 December 1983

Chairman of the GDR State Council

E. Honecker

Secretary of the GDR State Council

H. Eichler

OPPOSITION TO NEW USSR MISSILE DEPLOYMENTS

DW080846 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 7 Dec 83

[From the "Heute" newscase]

[Text] In the GDR opposition is obviously growing against the planned siting of new Soviet nuclear missiles. At least 100 citizens of Rostock City, according to reliable information, addressed an appeal to the GDR Government that states in part: The planned deployment of the missiles intensifies the danger of war. It is unbearable that we will have to live with the nuclear destruction systems in the future even in our own country.

EUROPEAN PRIESTS PROTEST MISSILES IN WEST EUROPE

AU062104 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Dec 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- In Berlin over the weekend Catholic priests from 22 European countries condemned the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe in an "Appeal in a Serious Hour." The deployment must be stopped and annulled so that the counter measures of the other side are no longer necessary and the balanced reduction of all nuclear missile weapons can be started, the appeal of the International Follow-up Committee of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics stated. It appeals to all peace-loving people to work to immediately stop the dangerous arms race. The Catholics support the proposals to create a nuclear-free zone in Europe as a step toward an entire European continent free of nuclear arms.

GRUENHEID APPOINTED GLASS, CERAMICS MINISTER

Appointed by Stoph

LD082158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (ADN) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Willi Stoph, appointed Prof Dr Karl Gruenheid as the minister for the glass and ceramics industry on Thursday. On the same day, Prof Dr Karl Gruenheid was elected by the People's Chamber as a member of the Council of Ministers.

Elected to Ministers Council

LD081846 East Berlin ADN Internatioanl Service in German 1536 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (ADN) -- Today, GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, in accordance with Article 79 paragraph 4 of the GDR Constitution, swore in today on the GDR constitution the new member of the Council of Ministers, Prof Karl Gruenheid, elected by the People's Chamber. He also warmly congratulated him, on behalf of the GDR State Council, on his election and wished him much success in his responsible function.

Present at the swearing in were: Council of Ministers Chairman Willi stoph, State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler, and Dr Kurt Kleinert, state secretary and director of the Secretariat of Council of Ministers.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR 'SUBVERSIVE ACTS'

AU062035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] On 1 December 1983 the Cottbus Bezirk Court sentenced FRG citizen Udo Krenzer to 5 years and 6 months imprisonment for crimes under Section 105 of the Penal Code. The automobile used for the crime, a BMW of the "Inter Rent" car rental agency with license plate No M-JU 4880, was impounded. Krenzer, who was heavily in debt in the FRG, intensively participated in subversive acts on the GDR's transit routes which were organized in a ganglike fashion in order to obtain money by criminal means. To prepare his crimes, for which he also abused the territories of other socialist states, he made reconnaissance trips on the transit routes that were disguised as tourist trips and spied on the control and processing systems at the GDR border crossing points.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH LAOS -- On Monday the protocol on the goods exchange between the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic for 1984 was concluded in Berlin. It is based on agreements between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos, from September 1982. The GDR will export products of the pharmaceutical industry, trucks, and lamps and import products of the agriculture and forestry sector, including spices and wood products, as well as raw coffee. The protocol was signed for the GDR by Kurt Fenske, deputy minister for foreign trade, and for Laos by Thongsoukhoure Phounsavat [spelling as published], first deputy minister of trade. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Nov 83 p 5 AU]

OVARI, ACZEL, SZUROS LEAVE FOR MOSCOW MEETING

LD081758 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest -- An MSZMP delegation has left for Moscow to take part in the consultation being held by the secretaries of the socialist countries' communist and worker parties' Central Committees on international and ideological questions. The delegation is headed by Miklos Ovari, Central Committee secretary. Members of the delegation are Gyorgy Aczel and Matyas Szuros, both Central Committee secretaries.

CASE FOR MANPOWER CUTS IN INDUSTRY ARGUED

AU021314 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Nov 83 p 3

[Laszlo Karcagi article: "Manpower and Profitability"]

[Text] Taking into consideration the country's demographic position and the continuing trends that have developed in manpower fluctuation, this year's national economic plan has made allowances for a slight reduction of personnel in industry, the construction industry, and transportation, that is, in most sectors of the national economy. On the other hand, taken as a whole, enterprise and cooperatives have planned to increase personnel this year.

Sad Conclusions

The State Office for Wages and Labor Affairs recently surveyed how well enterprise and cooperative plans concerning personnel have come up to expectations this year. In many respects, the surveys produced some very sad conclusions. For instance, industrial enterprises and cooperatives planned to increase personnel by 19,000. However, personnel decreased by approximately 30,000 in the first half of the year. We might say they miscalculated by "only" 50,000 when they compiled their plans for this year and that this number is actually insignificant compared with the host of 1.5 million people employed in industry. Indeed, what we are criticizing in the first place is not the deviation from the possibilities by a few tens of thousands, but the intention and outlook that lie behind this error, the fact that industry and, moreover, all sectors of the national economy counted on a further increase of personnel this year, although they should have known very well that they would not be able to achieve it.

It became evident 10 years ago that, simply for demographic reasons that can be calculated and forecast, the volume of employed people will not continue to increase, but will -- temporarily -- even decrease. From 1976 to 1980, for instance, the number of personnel in industry declined on an annual average of 1 percent, and from 1981 to 1982 already by 2.3 percent annually. This process seems to be intensifying, because, compared with last year, 2.7 percent fewer people worked in industry in the first half of this year.

However, enterprises are unwilling to acknowledge the facts of the economic situation and the position of the manpower market, because they are completely unrealistically counting on an increase of personnel. And, in making manpower plans, it has not been individual enterprises that have slid over onto the ground of unreality, but -- we can put it this way -- the entire economy. This is all the more strange because manpower constitutes precisely one of those factors that hardly depend on external effects, which occur frequently today and have become almost entirely unpredictable by now. For instance, manpower turnover is not affected by the frequently very rapid and dramatic changes of the foreign economy. On the contrary, the fluctuation of manpower can be relatively well forecast.

Deficiency and Surplus

The trouble is probably the fact that, because of their pressing daily problems with personnel, enterprises lose their sense of reality and formulate plans based only on their wishes, without regard for the possibilities. There is no doubt that the personnel situation is extremely serious in some areas. In some places, there is not enough personnel even to keep in operation otherwise profitable equipment or even shops and plant units, some of which will have to be closed down soon. There is an increasing decline in manpower in high temperature and textile and clothing industry plants in particular, as well as in areas with three or four regular shifts.

Thus, on the one hand there is equipment that is laid up, while on the other, there is a lot of proof that not only is there no manpower shortage in Hungary, but, on the contrary, that the surplus personnel within factory gates is causing increasingly pressing problems for the national economy.

We know that we are lagging far behind the European average and even our own possibilities with regard to productivity. Experts have worked out that, to cath up with the average within a foreseeable time, we would have to improve productivity by at least 7.0-7.5 percent annually and reduce personnel by an annual average of 5 percent calculated from the present growth rate. However, not only is a cut in personnel excluded from the plans of enterprises, but the very idea of such a thing is considered absurd. What happened this year? If the enterprises' intentions with regard to manpower management had been fulfilled, then productivity, for instance, would have declined 1 per cent, instead of showing the almost 3-percent improvement that has been achieved in industry in the first half of the year. Of course, the reality includes many different nuances, because there are also enterprises which, owing to a favorable market, could work more and with better productivity if they could increase their personnel. When all is said and one, in this way, it has been the rare case this year that we must be pleased that the enterprises and cooperatives cannot fulfill their plans.

Stalled Initiatives

The increasing stringency of the economic situation and requirements, it seems, does not sufficiently prompt enterprises to husband manpower rationally. Indeed, it is to be feared that the initiatives to release internal personnel have also stalled lately. This is indicated by the fact, for instance, that, according to Central Statistical Office figures, the enterprises performed 20 percent less organizational work from 1981 to 1982, and the personnel involved in this has diminished by 15 percent.

Experts say that the main cause of problems is the fact that manpower expenditures -- that is, wages and taxes and social insurance -- still constitute a disproportionately small item among enterprise costs. Next year's regulators will change this situation, but we can achieve a real breakthrough only if enterprises and cooperatives find themselves in economic conditions that require them to expose internal reserves, including a rational management of personnel.

The reason for all this being particularly topical at the moment is that enterprises are putting their economic concepts for next year into shape during the current weeks. It would be fairly disquieting if on the whole they were again planning for an incrase of personnel.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MEET IN BUDAPEST

LD071645 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 6 (MTI) -- As reported a two-day conference of the leading representatives of Soviet friendship societies in the socialist countries, organized by the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, with delegations from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Vietnam attending, started in Budapest Tuesday to discuss the peace policy of the socialist countries.

Antal Apro, member of the HSWP Central Committee, president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, welcomed the delegations and heads of sister societies, including Zinaida Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Federation of Soviet Friendship Societies; Penko Gerganov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and first vice-president of the General People's Committee of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; Sergio Lopez, general secretary of the Cuban Friendship Society; Miroslav Zavadil, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and general secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society; Klaus Kurz, secretary of the German-Soviet Friendship Society; Ragchaagiyn Delger, general secretary of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society; Boleslaw Borysiuj, secretary of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, Trinh Ngoc Thai, general secretary of the Vietnamese Solidarity and Friendship Society and vice-president of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society; and the representatives of the HSWP Central Committee and the foreign ministry.

In his address Antal Apro stressed that the friendship and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union obliges the societies to express the firm conviction that the socialist countries continue to pursue an international foreign policy on the basis of the principles of Leninist peace policy.

Gyula Biro, general secretary of the Hungarian-Soviet friendship society, pointed out that the meeting of the representatives of the friendship societies provides an opportunity to discuss tasks on the most important issue of our days, the protection of peace. In the present difficult and tense international situation, we can render a great service in the interest of peace and detente by paying an ever greater attention to the propagation of Soviet peace proposals.

Zinaida Kruglova conveyed the greetings of the presidium of the Federation of Soviet Friendship Societies, and [word indistinct] that the meeting of the representatives of the Soviet friendship societies has become a tradition and has a positive part in the development of the comprehensive cooperation of social organizations.

"Issues and targets of active participation in the struggle for peace has been gaining ground in the activity of friendship societies. They carry out a comprehensive work to unveil the militarist policy of NATO countries, the propagation of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and take part directly in the anti-war movement. The Soviet Society highly appreciates the comprehensive activity of the fraternal organizations in the propagation of the resolute peace policy and peace proposals of the Soviet Union," said Kruglova.

Penko Gerganov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, stated among other things that the programmes of 'rememberance' international youth relay play an extremely important role in the propagation of the Leninist peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries among Bulgarian young people. County programmes, followed by round table conferences and competitions on the Leninst peace policy, have become regular.

Miroslav Zavadil discussed, among other things, internationalist education, organized by the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, including lectures on Soviet specialists on international issues. The popular programmes of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society give priority to Soviet peace policy and the importance of ideological struggle.

Sergio Lopez said tht the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Society [word indistinct] 750 organizations at work places and holds annual several thousand friendship meetings, with some six million people attending.

Boleslaw Borysiuk stated that the propagation of the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union is an honorable duty of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, and its peaceful character serves the strengthening of the friendship of the Polish and Soviet peoples. The society's activity has contributed to the recent development of internal situation in Poland, it has firmly lived through the attack of internal and external enemies and safeguarded the principles and traditions of friendship and cooperation. The conference continues tomorrow.

Conference Issues Appeal

LD081159 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI) -- An international conference, organized by the Hungarian-Soviet Freindship society, concluded with the approval of an appeal to the Soviet friendship societies of the world in Budapest Wednesday. The appeal stresses, among other things, that the United States and some NATO countries have made the step, which has been advised not to do so by the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the whole progressive mankind for long, against which tens of millions protested everywhere in the world. The document states: We, the representatives of Soviet friendship societies in the socialist countries hold the counter-actions necessary and well-founded, which was announced by the Soviet leadership in order to maintain the balance of military power. We support the efforts and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, which show the sole way out from the present difficult situation.

Durng the traditional meeting of Soviet friendship societies, with delegations of nine countries, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, attending, the delegations discussed the peace policy of the socialist countries and gave briefs on the forms and methods of friendship work in their respective countries. Contributions were also made Wednesday.

Ragchaagiyn Delger, general secretary of the Mongolian society, stressed that the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is a policy of peace, freedom and the friendship of peoples, which fully meets the desire of millions of people, who unite their force to safeguard the future of the world. The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society holds it of capital importance to support actively this peace-loving policy.

Aleksandr Loshchakov, head of CPSU CC's sub-department and member of the Soviet delegation, pointed out that the Soviet friendship societies, which maintain close relations and coordinate actions, hold important the activity designed to reveal the militarist schemes of the United States and other imperialist countries.

Klaus Kurz, secretary of the German society, stressed the German-Soviet Friendship Society, rallying six million members, has an active role in the peace movement developed in the German Democratic Republic. Various programmes prove the general approval and support of the Soviet peace proposals and policy and measures designed to assure peace.

Tring Ngoc Thai, general secretary of the Vietnamese Solidarity and Friendship Committee and vice-president of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society, stated that the society's member organizations are active in 28 provinces of Vietnam, which has suffered much, and their primary target is to propagate the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

Summing up the experience of the conference, Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, stressed that the delegations took a resolute stand for the cause of peace. It was re-confirmed that there is a possibility to strengthen peace, guarantee peoples' security, while the socialist countries resolutely support measures and counter-actions that the governments of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, first of all the government of the Soviet Union, have been forced to make. In conclusion Antal Apro stated that in the present situation we tighten alliance and strengthen friendship with the Soviet Union to a greater extent then ever before.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD082311 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] The communique of the 7 December session of the MSZMP Central Committee has been issued. Speaking on international issues, the Central Committee noted that the start of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe further increased the political and military tension and is contrary to the interests of the whole of mankind. The appearance in Europe of the new U.S. nuclear weapons has made impossible the continuation of the Geneva talks about the limitation of such weapons. Responsibility for the breaking off of the discussions rests with the U.S. leading circles and the governments of the NATO countries accepting the missiles.

The communique states that the commencement of the West European missile deployment obliges the socialist countries to take appropriate countermeasures in the interest of maintaining the military balance of power, of the security of their peoples and of defending peace. In the situation that has developed the Central Committee regards it as a justified and necessary countermeasure and supports the measures that Yuriy Andropov has announced in this connection.

The Central Committee welcomes the Soviet leadership's stand that if the United States and its West European allies show a readiness to restore the situation that prevailed before the start of the missile deployments, then the Soviet Union is also ready to do the same. The Hungarian People's Republic, together with the socialist countries, continues to represent the stand that a solution can and must be found to the disputed issues -- including the reduction of weapons of mass destruction armaments -- by negotiations.

The document goes on to stress that the Hungarian People's Republic in the current international situation ascribes particular significance to the unity and cooperation of the socialist countries. The Central Committe is of the opinion that the visit to the Polish Republic by the Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar was a significant event in our international relations. Our delegation has repeatedly shown the solidarity of the Hungarian communists and our working people with the Polish progressive and patriotic forces in the struggle they are waging for the furtherance of socialist consolidation.

The Central Committee first secretary's visit to the CSSR has contributed usefully to the mutually better acquaintance with the understanding of the forthcoming tasks of the work of building socialism.

The document also stresses that Janos Kadar's discussions in the GDR with Erich Honecker symbolize our joint intention to develop broad cooperation.

The Central Committee takes the position that Hungary strives, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and of the recommendations formulated in the Helsinki final act and the document of the Madrid Confernce, for the maintenance and development of relations with countries of other social systems.

The communique stresses among other things that the visit to Hungary by Fred Sinowatz, chancellor of the Austrian Republic, and the discussion, have contributed to the further strengthening of our many-sided good relations with neighboring Austria, which are highly valued by both sides.

The body reviewed work on economic construction in the current year and adopted the guidelines for the national economc plan and state budget for next year. It stated that our people are working in a stable political atmosphere and are successfully accomplishing the current year's tasks. Owing to the hard work and sacrifices of the workers and despite the further deteriorating external conditons and the drought that badly affected agriculture, the national economy is approaching the principal targets, in accordance with economic policy guidelines. Praising the efforts that have been made and the results achieved, the Central Committee stressed that the production capacity of the economy and the standard of economic management have still not been adjusted to the degree necessary for the increasing requirements. The statement explains that the national income in the current year is approximately the same as the plan level. Domestic consumption exceeded original calculations. The growth in industry and production approached the planned targets. The expansion in production was impeded by the unfavorable external market conditions, at times by labor shortage and by difficulties related to imports and the shortcomings of internal cooperation. Despite efforts, the structure of production, competitiveness and marketing activity will not meet the require standard. Despite the unfavorable weather, agricultural production on the whole achieved last year's standard. As a result of the significant damage caused by the drought, production of cereals, corn, hay, canning fruits and vegetables was less than calculated.

The Central Committee stated that the population's income and consumption are expected to stay at the same level as last year's. The average income of workers, employees and cooperative employees rose by 4-4.5 percent. Social benefits, paid in cash, are to rise by 9 percent. The planned social policy measures, and increases in family allowances and pensions were implemented. The rise in the retail price index did not exceed 7.5 percent.

The Central Committee confirmed that the economic policy guidelines adopted at the seventh congress are being pursued. In accordance with this, work on the economy must concentrate in 1984 on enhancing efficiency, ensuring economic balance and maintaining the country's international solvency. The achievement of our economic policy objectives requires permanent qualitative changes in production and economic management. This must be expressed primarily in a definite increase in efficiency and competitiveness. Thus the acceleration of the modernization of the product structure and technological development is indispensable, as are further improvement in budget management and investment activities and work on planned foreign trade.

According to the Central Committee's standpoint, industry should contribute in an increasing degree to improving the foreign trade balance and production of the national income. Enterprises should devote great attention to the development and manufacture of modern, good quality,sought-after products. They should repress more determinedly and at a faster rate activities which are permanently loss-making and of low efficiency.

In agriculture, the performances of crop production should come close to that of 1982, while of livestock breeding should exceed that performance. At least 15 million metric tons of cereal must be produced. Thrifty fodder management, well organized on the national scale, and the better use of pastures and by-products are indispensible for maintaining existing livestock and for increasing yields. The auxiliary activity of big plants and of household production should also be developed.

In the interest of the unimpeded satisfaction of the national economy's energy requirements, implementation of the energy management and rationalization program must be continued, as well as the replacement of fuel oil with other energy providers.

The prescriptions of investments must be accurately observed both in the sphere of state decisions and in enterprises and cooperatives. Priority must be given to developments that increase export potential and rationalize energy and material management.

The communique points out that the standard of living can be planned in a consolidated way only in harmony with economic possibilities and distributable resources. In accordance with this, the population's consumption and real income next year will essentially remain at this year's level. Social benefits will increase moderately. Average wages, together with the wages preference and the wage policy measures, will increase by 4.8-5 percent. The population's incomes, including cash social benefits, will increase by about 8 percent. The possibilities for wage increases must be used to increase performance and improve effectiveness and quality of work. There may be wage policy measures in narrow circles. The conditions for transition to the 40-hour work week must be based on increased performance, more rapid improvement of productivity, and the inprovement of organization.

Because of the reduction of state price subvention, the maintenance of the security of supply, and our external economic situation, the consumer price level will rise. The effect of this year's price rises, which will also be felt next year, as well as the expected price rise of free-price products, will be 4.5 percent, and the unavoidable central price increase will be a further 3 percent. The consumer price level next year may rise by 7-8 percent. Tasks of particular importance are: guaranteeing harmony in purchasing power and the supply of goods, maintaining the standard of goods supply and its improvement, and improving satisfaction of the demand for services.

The balance of foreign trade must be further improved, primarily by the dynamic growth of export. Greater attention must be devoted to the composition of exports, to flexible adaptation to market conditions, to strengthening co-operation between producing and foreign trade enterprises.

The Central Committee stressed that in the development of our foreign economic relations, further strengthening of our cooperation with the CEMA countries -- above all the Soviet Union -- is particularly important. Economic cooperation must be extended also with the developing countries. Economic relations with the developed capitalist countries must be further expanded on the basis of mutual interest.

Finally, in its communique the Central Committee calls on party organizations to do everything possible to realize the objectives of next year's national economy plan. The Central Committee calls on social and mass organizations to mobilize their memberships and the workers for creative, initiative-taking, disciplined work in the interest of the country's economic development, and for honest commitment.

The Central Committee also made decisions on personnel and organizational issues. Tomorrow's newspapers will carry in detail the communique issued on the Central Committee's December 7 session.

URBAN REITERATES STAND ON U.S. SANCTIONS

LD082034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban has replied to questions put to him by the French news agency AFP. One question concerned the Polish Government's stand on Ronald Reagan's 7 December statement on sanctions applied to Poland. The spokesman said Poland's stance has been fully expressed in the note from the PPR Government to the U.S. Government on 3 November, and it remains topical. Poland demands complete lifting of sanctions, cooperation in making good the damage done by sanctions, halting propaganda aggression against our country, and giving up attempts by the U.S. Government to interfere in our internal affairs.

PAP Statement on Fishing Quotas

LD081946 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] PAP published a statement today which includes the following:

Polish missions in the United States, the Polish Embassy in Washington, and the Trade Counsellor's Office in New York have been informed by the State Department and by other competent American authorities that Polish representatives can enter into talks with local fishing councils and American fishing firms in order to conclude contracts for the purchase of fish from American fishermen. The possible granting of fishing quotas for the Polish fishing fleet on American fishing grounds depends on the conclusion of such contracts. During these talks, U.S. representatives do not define the size of the quotas. What is more, they confirm that when Poland begins purchases the United States will not guarantee fishing quotas because that decision must be made by the President of the United States.

This is the sign of a tendency to obtain benefits for American fishermen and not a step toward normalization of relations between the United States and Poland. It gives no guarantee for the possibility of economically justified fishing by Polish fishermen. At the same time, the question of possibly restoring to Poland some unspecified quotas is the subject of statements by American politicians in which they return to political conditions addressed to the Polish side for propaganda effects.

In connection with the above, PAP has been authorized to present the following stance: In the 3 November 1983 note from the PPR Government to the U.S. Government it was stated that partial measures -- which are only apparent moves and which are an attempt to avoid a real departure from the policy of restrictions which the U.S. Government continues to treat as a factor of intervention in the affairs of Poland -- can in no way be considered appropriate, particularly in view of the extent of losses suffered by the Polish economy. So far Poland has received no reply to this note. The possibility of normalizing relations depends on a change of the attitude by the United States.

The fishing quotas were taken away from Poland by decision of the U.S. President on 23 December 1981. Poland was entitled to the quotas on the basis of an agreement between the PPR Government and the U.S. Government pertaining to fishing along the U.S. coast and signed on 2 August 1976. Under this agreement Poland also bought fish from American fishermen. Due to the deprivation of fishing quotas, Polish fisheries have not made any considerable purchases of fish from U.S. fishermen during the past 2 years. Purchases are economically justified only where there is a parallel possibility of fishing.

Today's suggestion regarding talks with American fishermen on buying fish does not constitute any change in the existing state of affairs, because it does not prejudge the existing state of affairs, because it does not prejudge the allocation of quotas and does not determine their size.

Therefore we await a clear official stance on lifting the fishing restrictions and the restoration of the state of affairs prevailing before their introduction. Only then, as was the case in the past, will Polish fishing enterprises return to buying fish from U.S. fishermen. It is becoming increasingly clear to all that the policy of political and economic pressure against Poland has been a fiasco. It is not possible to disguise this.

The road leading to an improvement of mutual relations with the United States is not closed and the DPR Government has never intended to close it. Poland is ready to start official talks, without incidental middle men, providing the U.S. side will respect the sovereign rights of the Polish nation.

The condition for this, however, is a change of the hitherto unrealistic policy of the U.S. Government toward Poland. This was pointed out yet again by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in his recent speech [word indistinct] As before, Poland will evaluate the American stance not on the basis of declarations but on the basis of real facts.

The full text of the statement will be published in tomorrow's press.

JOINT PZPR-ZSL-SD COMMISSION DISCUSSES ELECTIONS

LD082154 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] A meeting of the Joint PZPR-ZSL-SD Commission was held today. It was attended on behalf of the PZPR by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Tadeusz Porebski, and Marian Orzechowski; on behalf of the ZSL by Roman Malinowski, Jerzy Szymanek, Jozef Kokolka, Roman Paszkowski, and Jerzy Grzybczak; on behalf of the SD by Edward Kowalczyk, Jan Fajecki, Marek Wieczorek, Alfred Beszterda, and Adam Karas. The meeting was also attended by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Stanislaw Gucwa, Sejm speaker.

The commission discussed elections to people's councils and the Sejm. The political and economic crisis and the conflicts of recent years increase the level of responsibility in regard to the elections and make them exceptionally important. The elections should contribute to strengthening the process of normalization and the principles of socialist renewal and also should strengthen and broaden the alliance of all the forces of patriotic renewal.

The conviction was expressed that the elections should be held on the basis of the new electoral law. Taking into consideration the progress made so far in normalizing political life and the fact that the term of office in people's councils for primary level bodies was passed during the period of martial law and was subsequently extended, the commission favors holding elections to people's councils this coming spring and in the near future announcing and submitting to national debate the new electoral regulations on people's councils. At the same time the commission favors the principle of holding separate elections to the people's councils and to the Sejm. In this connection it was proposed to extend the eighth term of office of the Sejm.

It was also considered essential to speed up work on Poland's long-term development program which should become the basis of the electoral program to the Sejm. The commission asked the Council of State to Draft and to submit to the Sejm relevant laws.

CONSTANTIN RECEIVES DANISH TRADE UNIONISTS

AU072055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/12/1983 -- A meeting took place on December 7 at the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR] between a GTUCR delegation led by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, and a delegation of the Trade Union Federation of Denmark (L.O.), led by Finn Thorgrimson, vice-chairman of the federation, now on a visit of swap of experience in Romania.

Views and information were exchanged on the occasion about the development of the relations of collaboration between the trade unions in Romania and Denmark, the current preoccupations of the trade unions in the two countries and aspects of the situation in the international trade union movement.

During the interview, special attention was paid to developments in Europe, both parties reiterating their determination to contribute to the intensitification of the efforts of the European TU movement for halting the emplacement of new missiles in Europe, the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, for ensuring peace and security to the peoples in the continent and the world over.

The meting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS MEETING ON IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE

AU081445 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1002 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/12/1983 -- A meeting of the National Command for Irrigation, Drainage and Soil Erosion Control was chaired in Bucharest on December 7 by RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the meeting reports were examined on the fulfillment of the land melioration and water management plan for 1983 and of the program for 1984, as well as of the tasks driving from the program for the Danube Delta harnessing and exploitation, the elaboration of plans for irrigation, drainage and soil-erosion control operations by counties correlated with the hydrotechnical plans for water management and the plans for forest development, in accordance with the tasks stipulated by the national program.

The analysis made pointed to the stage of activities to carry through the program for the ensurance of stable outputs by raising the productive potential of land, better organizing and unitarily using farm lands and the country's surface, performing irrigation operations on a 55-60 per cent arable area as well as drainage and soil-erosion control works. Measures were also set to provide for the translation into fact of the resolutions of the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP in this matter.

Insisting upon the necessity to take highly responsible action for the fulfillment of the tasks deriving from the national program for a higher productive potential of land, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that simple, technically and economically advantageous solutions should be adopted. He also indicated that the large works and the irrigation program should be finalized without dalay so as to start carrying it through as soon as possible.

Stress was laid on the importance of environmental protection, of the fight against water pollution in particular.

CEAUSESCU VISITS AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION 7 DEC

AU081443 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0949 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/12/1983 -- On the first day of the working meeting on agriculture, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a visit to an exhibition of farm-food produce during which he analyzed the way in which action is taken to appropriately carry through the program for the country's self-sufficiency in bread and other bakeries, in meat and meat preparations, fish and fish products, and soft drinks. Being appreciative of a series of achievements which attest to the concern for achieving foodstuffs with a highly nutritive content, for better capitalizing raw materials, the president requested that activity should be intensified next year to enlarge the volume, enrich the assortment and improve the quality of like products. He also instructed that the range should be widened of ready-to-cook food, fish and vegetables, and better the quality of all products, stressing that all countries have broad opportunities in this respect.

At the end of the visit, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that concerns should be intensified for developing and diversifying foodstuffs to achieve various sorts of products, conditions being thus provided to appropriately implement the self-sufficiency program.

CONSUMER COOPERATIVES PLENUM DISCUSSES TASKS

AU072054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/12/1983 -- A plenary meeting of the council of the National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms was held in Bucharest on December 7.

Analyzed were the way the cooperative producer units in Romania implemented the plan for the current year, and debated were the tasks incumbent on them from the single national plan for 1984, and measures were established to be taken for their implementation. The participants also examined the activity carried out by the county unions and the managing bodies of the cooperative agricultural units for organization and proper run of the zootechnical farms, for providing adequate fodder and shelter to animals over the winter, for materialization of the planned productions and implementation of the tasks concerning deliveries to the state stock.

Highlighting the good results achieved so far the participants pointed out the great material and workforce resources of the cooperative agriculture in Romania and the way they would work for better capitalization of the reserves, for enhancement of production. They assessed highly the permanent preoccupation of the RCP, of its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu with turning more marked the process of intensive development of agriculture, and with materializing the targets of the new green revolution, and espoused fully the conclusions, orientations and tasks worked out at the recent plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP that established the targets for agricultural activity, in all sectors of the vegetable and animal production.

At the conclusion of proceedings Gheorghe Stoica, secretary of the CC of the RCP took the floor.

The plenum addressed a telegram to the CC of the RCP, to General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

SUNDIC ON POSSIBLE SHULTZ-GROMYKO MEETING

LD082344 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] The worsening of relations between the two great powers is evident, but does the possibility exist that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromkyo and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will meet after all in Stockholm in the middle of next month? This idea was mentioned by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. More about this from Milika Sundic:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has agreed, according to information from Bonn, that he should meet with Andrey Gromkyo in Stockholm in the middle of next month, during the conference on measures of confidence-building and disarmament in Europe. Shultz's agreement comes after a request by West Geman Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Gesncher, with whom he had a meeting in Bonn yesterday. There has been no indication from the Soviet side, however, that there could be a meeting between Gromyko and Shultz after the breakdown in the Geneva talks on Euromissiles. What is more, if we remember all that was said a few days ago at the press conference in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Gromyko will perhaps not even attend the conference in Stockholm.

Many people believe that Moscow is in favor of a dialogue with the United States, but not for continuing the talks on Euromissiles in the present circumstances. Besides, Moscow has rejected many appeals from the West addressed to the Soviet Union that its representatives should return to the negotiations table in Geneva. U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles have already begun to reach West Europe, and in reply to this the Soviet Union has taken steps to deploy its operational-tactical weapons in the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

Following the meeting of the Warsaw Treaty countries' defense ministers in Sofia, rumors are circulating in Europe and in the world that Soviet missiles could also be installed in Bulgaria. This information has not been officially confirmed in the East but nor have they been refuted. Bulgaria, let us recall, is in favor of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, but if Soviet missiles are deployed on its territory it is logical to ask: How does this square with the idea of a Balkans without nuclear weapons?

However, to return to Shultz's idea of meeting with Gromyko at the conference on measures of trust and disarmament. The U.S. secretary of state himself probably does not expect the Soviet Union to return to the talks on Euromissiles.

It is also clear that Moscow does not expect a change in the U.S. decision on the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe. Nevertheless, a way out of the crisis in relations between the two superpowers and relations between the East and the West as a whole cannot be sought or found in mutual confrontation. Negotiations are most necessary precisely when the international situation is most complex. It is true, though, that the question is always asked about whether it is worth negotiating if the chances of success are minimal or nonexistent. The Western countries, or rather the United States, did not accept the Soviet demand that Pershings and cruise missiles should not be deployed while the talks on Euromissiels were still going on. Moreover, American missiles have already begun to arrive in West Europe even before the formal expiration of the deployment deadline, that is, before the end of December this year. Nevertheless, contacts between Moscow and Washington still exist. Probably neither of the two superpowers intends to interrupt the contacts. However, no substantial change in their mutual relations should be expected before the end of this year or even in the coming year.

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS ALBANIAN INTERFERENCE

LD081525 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1339 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, December 8 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Svetislav Vujovic drew attention to the escalation of Albania's anti-Yugoslav policy at a press conference here today, Thursday.

Vujovic said that Tirana is beginning to pursue an extremely dangerous policy of openly interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affiars and openly presenting territorial claims.

Vujovic's statement was a comment on the recent speeches of Albanian leaders and articles in the Albanian newspaper BASHKIMI. Vukovic stressed that the "policy of the Albanian leadership is contrary to the obvious need for good-neighbour relations and peace in the Balkans and stability in Europe."

Vujovic observed that the Albanian leadership has been for decades pursuing a policy of persecutions, deportations and political and other forms of reprisals against the Macedonian, Montenegrin and Serbian national minorities in Albania in order to denationalize and assimilate them.

"Our national minorities in Albania are denied even the most elementary rights. All this clearly confirms the duplicity of the Albanian leadership's policy regarding this question also," Vujovic said.

SPOKESMAN: NO CONCRETE TALKS YET ON POPE VISIT

LD081607 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 8 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Spokesman today, Thursday, told a news conference that so far there has been no concrete talks about a visit of Pope John Paul the Second to Yugoslavia. Spokesman Svetislav Vujovic said that this visit would take place when the two sides affirm that the necessary conditions were created for the visit. There is an invitation to Pope John Paul the Second to visit Yugoslavia, Vujovic recalled.

GRACANIN, SWEDISH ARMY CHIEF DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD081554 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, December 8 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav People's Army chief of general staff, Col Gen Petar Gracanin, and Swedish defence chief of staff, Vice-Admiral Bror Stefensson, discussed the promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries in Belgrade today (Thursday). Vice-Admiral Stefensson heads Swedish military delegation on visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 22 NOV PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU072100 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 23 November carries a 90-second film clip on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in Belgrade on 22 November, which was presided over by Dragoslav Markovic and which discussed the current electric power supply situation and set 20 December as the date of the next session of the LCY Central Committee.

Panning and group and single medium closeup shots show that the following attended the session in addition to Dragoslav Markovic: Andrej Marinc, Mitja Ribicic, Milan Kucan, Hamdija Pozderac, Franjo Herljevic, Nikola Stojanovic, Ali Sukrija, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Veljko Milatovic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Petar Matic, Dane Cuic, Miljan Radovic, Dobroslav Culafic, and several unidentifiable men.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT PRESIDENCY 23 NOV SESSION

AU072058 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 23 November carries a 1-minute film clip on the session of the SFRY Presidency in Belgrade on that day, which was presided over by Mika Spiljak and which discussed amendments to the law on investments by foreign persons in Yugoslav organizations of associated labor and adopted a decision on amnesty of a number of sentenced persons as well as several decisions on national defense. Several panning and single and group medium closeup shots show that the following attended the session in addition to Mika Spiljak: Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Fadilj Hodza; Mohamed Berberovic; Lazar Kolisevski; Sergej Kraigher; Vidoje Zarkovic; Radovan Vlajkovic; Petar Stambolic; and several unidentifiable men.

SLOVENIA'S SETINC ON NATIONAL DISAGREEMENTS

AU082211 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 3 Dec 83 pp 18-19

[Interview given by Franc Setinc, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, to DELO; "prepared for publication by Jana Taskar" -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] DELO: Our delegates in the Federal Assembly are complaining that Slovene views are often unpopular in Belgrade and that they are often in a minority. Does this mean that Slovenia is swimming against the current or that other parts of Yugoslavia do not understand the efforts for settling the economic and political situation?

Setinc: It is often a case of a lack of understanding, since some matters mature and become apparent sooner in those places where the production forces are more developed. Of course this does not happen when a measure is adopted, but later in practice, which either confirms or rejects a measure. It appeared on several occasions that we were right and that it paid to have adopted a principled attitude, because the measure we criticized was later rejected in practice. This applies, for instance, to the 1-year term of office. Almost everybody is dropping it, because they know that they used it too rigidly, in a lifeless way. It is another matter, of course, as far as the highest Presidium and Presidency are concerned, for Tito's unique historical role cannot be replaced by electing another Tito. It is nonsense, however, to expand the 1-year term of office to all other organs and societies, because at the federal level this has led to irregularities and nonsense.

DELO: You frequently say that we in Yugoslavia do not know enough about each other and that there is never too much opportunity for learning. Do we sufficiently exploit the opportunities that exist?

Setinc: Perhaps we really lack sufficient patience to discuss some of our proposals using additional arguments. And we also do not use all the opportunities.

DELO: In talks with the Slovene delegates in the Federal Chamber you advocated a tolerant dialogue in the SFRY Assembly.

Setinc: It seems that sometimes we inflate a position in the Federal Assembly unnecessarily, and sometimes we unnecessarily push into a one-against-seven position when strict matters of principle are not at stake. We should not waste our energy everywhere shots are fired, even though the fire is only apparent and blanks are fired, but we should really select what is essential for Slovenia and for the progress of Yugoslavia as a whole. It is not always apparent whether a proposal is appropriate or not when it is adopted. Later, when good or bad consequences and experiences become known, we should make better use of them so that support for the positions and solutions which are to the benefit of all of Yugoslavia, including Slovenia, of course, spreads. We should not idealize our positions and we should have more feeling for the positions of others, regardless of whether they are acceptable at a given moment. We should show more interest in what the causes of the different positions of others are, from what problems they arise, so that we may objectively understand the situation in various parts of Yugoslavia.

DELO: What in your opinion is the essence of disagreements in the relations among nationalities and how could we eliminate them?

Setinc: An important way to solve the problems among nationalities more successfully is by beginning to find out what the real income is and by renouncing various kinds of inflation financing. The source of intolerance and conflicts is often in that we do not realistically determine the income. This alienates income and attacks the essence of social property and remuneration according to work. In such circumstances, reproaches are also possible from one side or another to the effect that somebody gives more or that somebody gets more. Reproaches are even heard that the better developed exploit their monopoly position at the expense of those who possess raw materials and are less developed. And vice versa. In principle, in normative rules, we have created foundations for clear accounts, but for various reasons we have not carried this out in practice. Therefore, relations remain unclarified both among the republics and provinces and among the branches of the economy, as well as between production and consumption, and so forth. In the interest of the development of relations among nationalities and the strengthening of the Federation, we should strive to work out as soon as possible as mechanism for determining the real income, on which all the contributions will be based. On the basis of ficticious income we at present create large consumption which is not covered by real income; at the end, when a deficit is shown, it demands solidarity, rearrangement of the accounts, and some other things, which all generate intolerance and mutual reproaches.

DELO: Our political system and the initiatives to change it have lately been a popular subject of part of our public. How do you regard the discussions about complementing or changing the political system?

Setinc: At a session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium it was said that it was necessary to halt the irresponsible discussion about changing the political system, particularly that reporting which indicated that the foundations of the political system would be changed. An analysis of the functioning of the political system must soon be completed, and proposals must be made regarding what to do for the further building of the political system so that a clear and responsible discussion on this problem can begin, and not a competition to see who will be more daring in the discussion on when and to what extent we will change the political system.

DELO: The positions on this problem, formulated by the Republican Social Council and confirmed by the Socialist Alliance Presidium, have been the subject of much dispute for certain people.

Setinc: There have been several criticisms that we in Slovenia are dogmatists, that we close our eyes and do not want to see that the political system that is in practice now does not yield results. However, the question is whether the problems are linked with the fact that the institutes of the political system are ineffective, or whether there were other reasons which have not enabled an effective activity of the political system's institutes. We believe that primarily administrative obstacles were responsible for this. However, this does not mean that there were no deformations in implementing the political system, an exaggerated legal or normative optimism, an accumulation of norms, an excessive organization, and the like. These problems do exist, but there is no need to change the foundations of the system for this reason. We also know that deformations exist in the basic organizations of associated labor, in some cases administration has been more asserted than the workers class' power. But this does not mean that it is necessary to remove the foundations of our future self-managing integration in society.

DELO: What could be the consequences of persistent phenomena or rather attempts of unitarianism regarding culture and national independence as a condition for cooperation of peoples and nationalities on an equal footing? And what are the dangers of nationalist aspirations (also in Slovenia) in solving the current economic, political, and cultural problems?

Setinc: The consequences are the worst possible because such attempts persistently undermine the mutual confidence of peoples and nationalities and are somehow chain-like. Unitarianism frequently causes nationalism, a lack of confidence, labeling and encapsulation. It is difficult to leave such a vicious circle. In the field of intranational relations in Yugoslavia there is still too much self-evidence and apriority, which prevent us from being capable of working tactfully, sensitively, with the help of and by respecting all shades in political work which are the evidence of respecting and considering others.

DELO: One of the sensitive issues is also the deposit for carrying dinars across the state border.

Setnic: The Socialist Alliance was admonished not to begin a struggle against the deposit because we would not be successful, and was told that the people in Slovenia would be left with a feeling of impotence, because we would use all our room for maneuvering and would in the end achieve no result. I do not accept this policy, this is ordinary opportunism. However, I do not believe that we must succeed everywhere. This also is not acceptable. Otherwise, the answer of the Federal Secretariat for Finance was unsuitable: It was much too formal and, in addition, strictly confidential. Therefore, I should not speak about it. However, because "strictly confidential" is sometimes a caricature of some kind of unnecessary secrecy, I will roughly cite the answer to our demands: The deposit has yielded positive effects because it has reduced the flow of dinars, because foreign banks buy more dinars from our country and no longer on the black market, because we took across the border fewer U.S. dollars, and so forth. Regarding our proposal that the local border traffic be excluded from the regulation on deposits, the aforementioned Secretariat believes that the situation has not changed essentially since the regulation was introduced and that 12 border crossings for which no deposit is needed are sufficient for necessary contacts between relatives.

Naturally, we cannot be satisfied with this answer, particularly as regards the small border traffic which cannot be reduced to links between relatives because, what is involved is a minority, which also subjectively feels that it is a part of the national body and is for this reason dependent on these links for its life and death. These are no ordinary links between relatives, such as, for instance, someone in Zajecar has with his relatives in Romania or Hungary. In Slovenia, we are now preparing a new proposal on abolition of the deposit. However, it is necessary to propose different solutions that would be acceptable throughout Yugoslavia.

DELO: You belong to those politicians who went furthest and who in certain cases demanded specific responsibility for specific slips. This gave rise to hope among people that something would nonetheless begin to change and that all officials would realize that they must be responsible to someone for their work. Everything ended peacefully, in the main all have retained their posts. This gives the feeling that certain officials are untouchable. From this point to the deliberation that nothing is worth doing is very close.

Setinc: In the LCY Central Committee Presidium, certain members from Slovenia and also from other republics warned years ago -- unfortunately not at public sessions -- of the too great indebtedness and of other burning problems. Let me also remind you that Slovenia had on several occasions demanded changes in the composition of the Federal Executive Council, that the council should be constantly filled with more capable and responsible members and that those who are not up to their tasks and responsibilities should leave it.

When changes again take place, these changes should also apply to those whom we criticized at public meetings in the Socialist Alliance. Once we sharply criticized the market, the next time the Secretariat for Finance, then the power generating industry, customs, and so forth. Regarding the previous Federal Executive Council, we also said that it must resign, not as exclusively responsible for everything that had happened, but as the most competent organ that should have cut short pressures on the economic policy, as well as on the National Bank of Yugoslavia because the bank obviously did not timely switch on the red light regarding debt-incurring. However, the setup of forces was such that there was no resignation.

DELO: What do you mean by the setup of forces?

Setinc: The voting was such. It suited many people that things should become more entangled and intensified. Had we acted sooner, the consequences would have been less serious.

The fact that there are not many affairs, does not mean that there are no changes, as was said at the eighth session of the LCY Central Committee. We frequently carried out cadre changes because of the assessment that certain people could not work at a certain post because they were not up to their tasks and would more easily carry out another job: There were many such changes without any fuss. Such changes will become a part of normal work and cadre policy. By saying this, I do not justify the fact that we should not intensify the responsibility of those who have caused great damage, that we should not replace them, if necessary also with great fuss.

DELO: Yet, when we establish responsibility, it must be clear in which period we establish it, and at which level. We have always said that certain things must be brought to an end.

Setinc: History will put everything in its proper place. I am in favor of selection. I proposed that it was necessary to first establish the following: Who knew about what the level of our indebtedness was and who should have switched on the red light in time and did not.

DELO: Who will do this?

Setinc: The delegate system, and not this or that individual. These aspirations will certainly occur within the delegate system and this will intensify things. In this connection, I would modify Janez Vipotnik's proposal and say that the LCY Central Committee Presidium should clarify certain things in the Presidium itself. I am in favor of an increased responsibility in such a way that the Central Committee should meet and discuss all new and exceeded investments, imported equipment, and should establish where this equipment crossed the border as well as who had the opportunity to prevent this, yet did not do so.

DELO: Do you have a specific example in mind?

Setinc: For instance, it seems untenable to me that a member of the LCY Central Committee is critical at the session because we imported too much equipment -- while at the same time we had no foreign exchange to import medicines -- but does not say to what extent such importing concerned his republic and what his responsibility is in this connection. To direct the discussion on responsibility in this direction appears to me more important than to grumble about responsibility in general. The presidents of the individual central committees should, for instance, speak about how much they influenced the realization of what was agreed upon and how much they did not, as for instance, in pooling foreign exchange to import oil, in reducing consumption, in increasing exports to the convertible market, and so forth. If the central committee of a republic or province does not assert its influence in these matters, where else should such assertion occur?

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD042133 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session on Saturday and Sunday, which was chaired by Zvone Dragan, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] discussed comments and proposals made by the assemblies of the republics and provinces on the draft resolution for the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia in 1984, together with its accompanying documents.

The assessment was that the assemblies of the republics and provinces have basically backed the draft resolution while the FEC has -- as reported -- accepted those proposals of the republics and provinces which are in the spirit of the most consistent possible implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program. On this basis, the council determined the proposal for amending the supplement to the draft resolution on the country's socioeconomic development next year, which will be a component part of the coordination proposal at the Yugoslav Assembly which will begin 6 December.

Discussing the measures and activities which should be adopted and taken on time in order to implement the goals and tasks envisaged by the draft resolution, the FEC noted that all the planned measures, regulations, agreements, and other acts have been prepared and that they are part of the procedure which is to be adopted by the Yugoslav Assembly and the FEC.

The council adopted stands on the proposals made by the assemblies of the republics and provinces concerning the draft law on amendments and supplements to the law on foreign exchange transactions and credit relations with other countries, and the draft law on payments in convertible currencies.

It was noted that the assemblies of the republics and provinces have basically supported the proposed concept of this law and the FEC has taken a positive attitude toward proposals which either improve or concretize individual solutions of these laws. The FEC also discussed issues connected with financial and credit cooperation with foreign partners in order to implement the policy of economic stabilization in 1984 and to promote economic relations with other countries. Financial cooperation with other countries in the form of new special credit arrangements will also be necessary in 1984 although to a lesser extent than this year. In this way, together with a planned further increase in total foreign exchange inflow next year, conditions will be created to begin to gradually reduce our country's foreign indebtedness.

The council endorsed the present measures and activities with international financial institutions, governments of a certain number of countries, and commercial banks.

In this connection, the session also adopted the platform for negotiations with the IMF mission on a new financial deal, to begin in Belgrade soon.

The FEC also examined in greater detail the country's basic payment and foreign exchange balance sheet projections and credit and financial relations with other countries in 1984-90.

All investigations confirm the objective need for maximum offensive export orientation by the Yugoslav economy in the near future, for a rational policy on imports and indebtedness abroad, as well as for a longer process of restructuring the entire economy, implementing the basic goals of the long-term economic stabilization program in this country.

The council also discussed a number of other issues concerning the current economic policy and economic relations with other countries.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES BUDGET FOR 1984

AU081708 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Dec 83 p 6

[R. Cirkovic report]

[Excerpts] Delegates on the Committee for Budget of the Federal Chamber [of the SFRY Assembly] began their session yesterday in full confusion over the very need to discuss the draft federal budget for next year. Although many delegates claim that they have no basic data at their disposal which would make a discussion well thought-out and purposeful, other delegates, while not refuting the arguments of the first, nonetheless advocated that the discussion not be postponed, primarily because of the almost proverbial shortage of time. In this connection, it was not forgotten that the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces decides on the overall volume of the federal budgetary expenditures, that a coordination of views on the budget in that chamber has not yet begun, and that the Federal Chamber can hardly decide now on the allocation of budgetary funds.

A Discussion Was Held, Nothing Has Been Done

Egon Padovan, assistant federal secretary for finance, informed the delegates of the latest decisions regarding the federal budget for 1984. Consequently: The budget was proposed in the old way or, rather, according to the estimated social product for next year. Thus, it will increase somewhat less than 43 percent and will total 374.022 million dinars. However, the Federal Government has, for the time being, postponed its proposal that the increase in the budget be linked with the increase in the income of the social economy and will again submit it to the SFRY Assembly next year.

Delegate Milan Rajacic drew attention to the fact that the previous conclusions of the Federal Chamber did not give rise to the expected activity and that the changes in the budgetary expenditures are based on the stabilization program.

Janez Lukac, however, opposed Milan Rajacic's view and claimed that nothing is very simple.

We adopted the conclusions of the Federal Chamber as well as the Federal Government that this year's budget would be the last adopted in the old way, Lukac claimed.

Both the federation and the users tried to spend as much as the economy enables us. Now it is necessary for the Federal Executive Council itself, or at the initiative of the [SFRY] Presidency and the [LCY Central Committee] Presidium, to assess whether the Yugoslav economy can stand this volume of federal expenditures. We adopt intervening laws with which we restrict expenditures for all, yet we ourselves are unable to behave in the same way. This evokes people's reactions and I have heard various discussions. For instance, I have also head objections to the funds allocated to the Yugoslav People's Army. We are still developing the concept of all-people's defense and we do not devote sufficient attention to preparing its principal combat part -- the people.

BRIEFS

NEW BENIN AMBASSADOR - Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Assembly, on 17 November received Paul Kpoffon, ambassador of the People's Republic of Benin to the SFRY, who presented his credentials. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 83 p 4 AU]

ZAIRE AMBASSADOR -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received in a protocol visit Mapessa Udju Onaon Lekwo L'Ongao, Ziare ambassador to the SFRY. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26, 27, 28 Nov 83 P 14 UA]

SIBERIAN GAS PIPELINE CONTRACT -- Moscow -- A contract worth some $40 million that extends the participation of Yugoslav construction work organizations in constructing the European-Siberian gas pipeline has been signed. The INGRA and the Unionengineering work organizations will carry out this work. They will construct another compressor station at Kumbrushka (Sibiria), where some 10 of our work organizations are now completing one of three such stations. Some 1,600 workers of the INGRA, the Union-engineering, the Hidroelektra, the Komgrap, the Montaza, the Djuro Djakovic, the Rad, and other work organizations are now working on these projects in Siberia. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26, 27, 28 Nov 83 P 14 AU]

HEROIN SMUGGLERS -- Internal Affairs organs in Rovinj, Pula, and Zagreb, in October broke a heroin smuggling ring between Syria, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. Among those indicted is El Hadi Ali Suni, a 24-year-old Libyan citizen studying in Zagreb. [Summary] [Zagreb UJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 83 p 8 AU]